

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

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A circular library stamp with the text "LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY." around the perimeter. The stamp is partially obscured by the book's binding.

Indian Companies
expect full support
from the people.

PRICE ONE ANNA

**But Ends By Accusing Govt.
Of Betraying Europeans!**

OFFICIAL BENCHES. But the official benches were silent, but it appeared more in sympathy than dissent, and what happened later was more instructive. Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, was on his legs making a lengthy defence to certain opposition benches in connection with the Bill to amend the Cantonment Act which was before the House. Mr. Young must have been speaking for more than 20 minutes; but the official benches were practically empty. As far as the Press Gallery could observe except the Under Secretary in Industries and Labour, every other member of the Government of India Secretariat from the Leader

KOBE, Jan. 15. Prof. Karve, the organizer of the well-known Indian Women's University of Poona and one of the veteran workers for the cause of Women's education in India, is just now visiting Japan. Prof. Karve is on his world tour to study the educational system for women in different countries and to popularize his institution. He arrived in Yokohama from San Francisco (U. S. A.) on the 6th January and after attending different centres of interest in the eastern provinces, is coming to Kobe on the 17th instant.—Free Press.

The counting of votes was done under the supervision of Mr. W. Dillon, Collector of Bombay, who acted as the Returning Officer. The counting commenced at 12 noon and lasted till 3. It was apparent that from the very beginning the Liberal candidate was scoring heavily and the result when announced did not cause the least surprise.

sult his superior officer in the Police Department, and if such officer shares his opinion he should so report to the President who would forward the Report with his observations to the

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL and PASSENGERS
SERVICE.P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth
and LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Tons
22 Feb. Viceroy of India	19,000	
1 Moh. Maloja	20,827	
8 Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518	
15 Razmak	10,602	
22 Ranpara	16,601	
29 Naldera	16,088	
6 Apr. Rancho	16,650	
12 Rawalpindi	16,619	
17 Mores (Extra)	10,946	
19 Razmak	10,602	
26 Malwa	11,000	
30 Narkunda	14,572	
7 May Viceroy of India	19,000	
10 Rajputana	16,568	
17 Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518	
24 Mooltan	20,847	
31 Macedonia	11,129	
7 June Mantua	10,46	
14 Comorin	16,132	
21 Maloja	20,827	
28 Ranpara	16,601	
5 July Malwa	11,000	
12 Naldera	16,088	
19 Rawalpindi	16,619	
26 Mores	10,946	
2 Aug. Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518	
9 Narkunda	14,572	
16 Macedonia	11,129	
23 Rajputana	16,568	
30 Mooltan	20,847	
6 Sept. Rancho	16,650	
13 Rawalpindi	16,619	
20 Mores	10,946	
27 Viceroy of India	19,000	
4 Oct. Comorin	16,132	
11 Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518	
18 Razmak	10,602	

All sailings are subject to altera-
tion without notice.All passengers are required to
be in possession of passports.

To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China
have limited accommodation for
passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Aus-
tralia have limited accommodation
for passengers from India.Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th
March after leaving Marseilles
and will stay there for about 8
hours. Passengers may disem-
bark there.SPECIAL OFF SEASON
RETURN TICKETS.First and second Saloon Return
Tickets at Special Reduce Rate
will be issued for any mail steamer
during the period commencing
from Bombay with the sailing of
the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the
31st May, 1930 and terminating
with the "VICEROY OF INDIA"
leaving Marseilles September 5th
and due in Bombay on the 19th
September, 1930. The fares will
be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
Saloon.		
To London and back	£108	£75
To London and back		
by Sea		
To London and back		
including P. & O.		
Special Train Across		
France in both di-	£128	£80
rections		
To Marseilles and		
back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted
will be the best available at time
of application.

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There will be no extra charge for
Single Berth Cabins between 1st
June and 18th January.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO
CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA
and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
14th Apr.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only
class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64 £105
	B £60 £105
	C £56

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN via SINGA-
PORE HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Miyadono Maru	27th Feb.	8th Mar.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Shinichi Maru	11th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Celebes Maru	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Heime Maru	1st Apr.	12th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSHEN."
Box No. 855.P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN
AND AUSTRALIA

Date	Steamers	From	To
22 Feb.	Tamataru Maru	Straits & Japan.	Colombo, Madras & C. left
23 Feb.	Nagoya	Straits & Japan.	Colombo, Madras & C. left
27 Feb.	Mirzapore	Straits & Japan.	Colombo, Madras & C. left
28 Feb.	Narkunda	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
24 Mar.	Kiddorpo	Straits China & Aus-	tralia.
28 Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
26 Apr.	Malwa	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
9 May.	Ranpara	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
13 May.	Naldera	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
6 June.	Mores	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
29 June.	Narkunda	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
4 July.	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
18 July.	Mooltan	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
1 Aug.	Mantu	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
29 Aug.	Malwa	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
26 Sept.	Mores	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo & Aus-	tralia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan

*Cargo only.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALANDHoliday Excursion Return Tick-
ets can be issued in the First Sa-
loon only at the following fares
from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
RANGOON.

1930	Steamers	From	To
21 Feb.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi	
22 Feb.	Chakra	Karachi via P. Bun-	der, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.
24 Feb.	Vita	Karachi via Pore-	bunder, P. Okha and C. Mandvi.
26 Feb.	Banda	Veraval, Mangroli,	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
26 Feb.	Karagala	East and South	Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora	Mombassa via Zan-	zibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi
on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs-
day/Friday and Saturday every
week. The departure of the
Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday
or Friday is dependent upon the
arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi
can only proceed by Thursday/Friday
sailings when accommodation is
not required for passengers ex the
P. & O. Mail Steamers or through
passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and
Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Nagato Maru	5301	9 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000		@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru	5845	27 Feb.	12 Mar.
*San Francisco	5311	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500		@19
*Tokushima	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Sowa Maru	11000		@2 Apr.
Sado Maru	5998	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru	11000		@15
*Fotteri Maru	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
*Hakozaki Maru	10500		@30
*Pensang Maru	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru	6023	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru	10500		@14 May

*Do not carry passengers.
*From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Kitano Maru	8600	8 Mar.	23 Mar.
Hakusa Maru	10500	20 Mar.	5 April
Kamo Maru	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN
FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From	From
Kitano Maru	8600	Hong-kong	Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	Maiden	1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-
American (East and West Coast)
and Japan, Australia Services.
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Telephone 31079.INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
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(MAHA SHIVRATRI) under the
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(Under Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE FACTORY of the above
Mills with all the Buildings and
extensive grounds, measuring
about five acres, containing a beau-
tiful garden, a fresh water tank
and two big fresh water wells, si-
tuated at 54, Connur Road, Peram-
bur, just outside the Municipal
limits of Madras City, and with all
plants and machinery in good or-
der are offered for sale.

- The machinery consist of:—
1. One Bitania Portable Steam
Engine of 14 H.P.
 2. Steam Pump.
 3. Threading Machines for 328
spindles.
 4. And all the auxiliary machin-
ery such as Latameta ma-
chines, Skinning machines,
Reeling machines, a wire
drawing machine and all the
appurtenances for Gilding,
etc.

The Machinery, or the Building
and Garden will also be sold sepa-
rately.
About 10,000 tons of Silver
thread, ready to be gilt, Diamond
hole fileurs, Ruby hole fileurs and
platinum Rods and wires are also
offered for sale.

For particulars apply to:—

**THE LIQUIDATORS,
The India Gold Thread Mills, Ltd.,
187, East Veli Street, Madura.**

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TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

For information regarding sale
and other timbers, available from
the U. P. Government Forests
please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,

Utilisation Division,

Bareilly, U. P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON
JURY, summoned for the Current
Criminal Sessions are required to
attend at the High Court (Second
Floor) this FRIDAY afternoon,
the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
21st February 1930.

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NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
about 10 tons of cleaned sandal-
wood of Sandur State Forests cut
into billets will be sold in Public
Auction by the Dewansahib of
Sandur on the 21st March, 1930,
at 12 noon at Sandur, subject to
the following conditions:—

1. The sale is subject to the
confirmation by Shrimant Raja-
sahib of Sandur State.
2. Intending bidders should de-
posit a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest
money before they are allowed to bid.
3. As soon as the sales are
knocked down 14 of the bid
amount, excluding the contract
deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid
at once, and the remaining
amount should be credited into
the Sandur State Treasury within
7 days from the receipt of the
confirmation of sales by Shrimant
Rajasahib of Sandur who will
have powers of rejecting all or
any one of the bids without as-
signing reason for doing so.
4. The usual deposit of unsuc-
cessful bidders will be returned to
them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.
Dewan's Office, Sandur,
Dated 12th February, 1930.

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WANTED.

The following staff for the pro-
posed Sir Ganga Ram Girls
School, Lahore, to be opened
next May.

1. **PRINCIPAL**—must be a gra-
duate, preferably with fo-
reign qualifications and ad-
ministrative capacity. Start-
ing salary Rs. 250 to 350.
2. **SENIOR ASSISTANT**—Trained
graduate or M.A. Start-
ing salary Rs. 150—200.
3. **SECOND ASSISTANT**—B.A.
B.T. or Rs. 150.
4. **ONE ENGLISH MISTRESS**
—B.A. (preferably with hon-
ours in English), B. T. for
special English Classes, on
Rs. 140.
5. **ONE SCIENCE MISTRESS**
B.Sc. (preferably Ho-
ours) B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
6. **ONE MATHEMATICS MIS-
TRESS**—B.A. (preferably hon-
ours in Mathematics),
B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
7. **TWO FORM MISTRESSES**—
B.A. B.T. or S.A.V. on Rs.
110 each.
8. **TWO KINDERTON MIST-
RESSES**—On Rs. 80 each.
9. **SANSKRIT and HINDI MIS-
TRESS**—Shastri with good
Oriental qualifications on
Rs. 80.
10. **ONE MISTRESS** to teach
Punjabi—on Rs. 55.
11. **Two S. V. MISTRESSES** for
Junior Classes on Rs. 55
each.
12. **One Games MISTRESS**—
Girl Guide preferred on Rs.
40.
13. **ONE CLERK (woman)** pre-
ferably a Steno-typist—On
Rs. 65. M.A.'s with experi-
ence can be considered in
place of trained B.A.'s. Initial
salaries in the case of the
Principal and her Seni-
or Assistant will be fixed ac-
cording to qualifications,
experience, and administra-
tive ability.

Candidates must specify the
following in their applications:
Age, Educational qualifications,
Experience, Sports and general
activities interested in, Post ap-
plied for.

Applications in duplicate with
copies of not more than three
recent testimonials should reach
the undersigned marked "Girls
School Staff" before the 1st
March, 1930.

Honorary Secretary,
Sir Ganga Ram Trust
Society, Post Box 115,
Lahore.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COM-
MISSIONER OF POLICE, BOM-
BAY.

No. 1207/151 of 1930.
The following draft of a notifi-
cation, which it is proposed to is-
sue under section 22 (1) (c) of
the City of Bombay Police Act,
IV of 1902, is published, as re-
quired by section 22 (2) of the
said Act, for the information of
persons likely to be affected there-
by, and notice is hereby given that
any objections or suggestions
which may be received in writing
by the Commissioner of Police
from any person or persons with
regard to the draft on or before
the 20th March 1930 will be duly
considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers con-
ferred by section 22 (1) (c) of the
City of Bombay Police Act, IV
of 1902, and with the previous
sanction of the Governor in Coun-
cil, the Commissioner of Police,
Bombay, has made the following
additional rule:—

"5. The standing of vehicles
within ten yards of a corner of
a street or public place or in
such a position adjacent to any
such corner as to obstruct or be
dangerous to traffic is prohibited."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office, Bombay,
27th January, 1930.

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NOTICE

**SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY
AT DEROL IN BROACH TALUKA
AND A COTTON BALING
PRESS AT BROACH.**

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the
undersigned Messrs. RAMDAS
KIMJI & Co., carrying on busi-
ness at Hornby Road, Bombay and
Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin of
Broach (who until recently carried
on in partnership the business of
Ginning and Pressing Cotton at
Broach under the name and style
of the Broach Ginning and Press-
ing Co.) for the purchase of their
Ginning Factory at Derol and their
Cotton Baling Press at Broach
short particulars whereof are here-
under mentioned.

The said Ginning Factory at
Derol in Broach Taluka and the
said Cotton Baling Press at Broach
are open for inspection by the in-
tending purchasers.
Offers for purchase will be re-
ceived by the undersigned upto the
15th day of March, 1930.
The said Ginning Factory at
Derol and the said Cotton Baling
Press at Broach are being sold by
the undersigned for the purpose of
the winding up the partnership
which subsisted between them.
The undersigned will not be
bound to accept the highest or
any offer.

Short description of the Ginning
Factory at Derol.
Land with the factory thereon
with 40 gins, hydraulic Cutch press,
crude oil engine etc. at Derol in
Broach Taluka, admeasuring 6
acres and 17 gunthas.

Short description of the Cotton
Baling Press at Broach.
Lease hold land with a full Cot-
ton Baling Press thereon with an
opener and crude oil engine etc.
at Broach, admeasuring 1 acre
and 31-1/2 gunthas.

Dated this 18th day of February,
1930.

**HARIBHAI J. AMIN,
RAMDAS KIMJI & Co.,**

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LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 41 of 1930.
**MANILAL ROWCHAND
GANDHI** Plaintiff.

vs.

SUJAUDIN SAMSOODIN
Defendant.

To, SUJAUDIN SAMSOODIN, Esq.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the
hearing of the above suit has
been adjourned from the 19th day
of February, 1930, to the 27th of
February, 1930.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA
RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF
100 LBS. CROSSINGS AND
TONGUE RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, in-
vites tenders for the supply of
the above-mentioned material.
2. The prescribed form of ten-
der with specification, drawings
and conditions on which tenders
will be received can be obtained
from the Railway's Controller of
Stores at Patel, Bombay, on pay-
ment of Rs. 10 per form, which
amount will not be returned.
Tenders must be submitted on the
prescribed form and the envelopes
enclosing them must be sealed
and endorsed "Tender for the sup-
ply of 100 lbs. crossings and
tongue rails." Tenders not com-
plying with these conditions will
not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the ten-
der form, without drawings may
be obtained, if required, at a cost
of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at
the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m.
(S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th
March, 1930.

5. The result of the tenders
will be notified in the "Indian
Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
11th February, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDI-
CAURE AT BOMBAY.TESTAMENTARY AND INTES-
TATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God,
of Great Britain, Ireland and the
British Dominions, beyond the Seas,
King, Defender of the Faith, Empe-
ror of India.

Petition for Letters of Ad-
ministration of the prop-
erty and credits of **HIRJI
MALJI**, of Lassaam, Dis-
trict Nasik, Sub-District
Niphad, a Lohana Hindu
Inhabitant, a Merchant,
widower, deceased.
VITHALDAS HIRJI, of Bom-
bay, Lohana Hindu Inha-
bitant, a Clerk, residing at
Mulund, in the Bungalow
of Maneklal Narbheram,
District Thana, outside
Bombay, son of the above-
named deceased. Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any
interest in the Estate of the above-
named deceased are hereby cited to
come and see the proceedings, if
they think fit, before the Grant of
Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir **AMBERSON BAR-
RINGTON MARTIN**, Knight,
Chief Justice at Bombay,
aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of
February in the year of
our Lord One thousand nine
hundred and thirty, and in the
Twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
The 17th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

**AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN
AND ENGLISH ARTIFICIAL SILK
YARN AND ITALIAN SILK WASTE
YARN.**

Under instructions from the
Office concerned Messrs. BENNETT
& Co. will (THIS DAY)
FRIDAY, the 21st instant
at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by
Public Auction at their rooms on
account and risk of the defaulting
indentors, Messrs. Janoo Hassan
Artificial Silk Yarn.
44 bales each 20 bundles of about
11 lbs. each. Italian Silk Waste
Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be
required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on
SUNDAY, the 9th March next at
10-30 A. M. (S. T.) sell by "Public
Auction at "Thornburn House,"
ground floor, Merewether Road,
Apollo Bunder, valuable house-
hold furniture such as dining ta-
ble and chairs, dinner wagons,
drawing-room suites, writing ta-
bles, cabinets, almirahs, sweet-
tone piano by Schiedmeyer, car-
ved centre tables, bedsteads, chest
of drawers, tea-pots, wash-hand
stands, mat-cake, screens, Jardi-
niers, cane chairs, garden pots,
etc., etc.

The property of H. J. Esq.
Catalogues will be sent on re-
quest and property on view be-
fore the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 P. M.—TO-NIGHT—9-45 P. M.
THE GREAT NICOLA

Presents the greatest Mystery Show in the World.
Reduced Prices—Rs. 4-3-2 & Re. 1 Plus Tax.
Plan at Empire Box Office Open all Day.
Phone 20286 for Seats.

Coming

AT THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA,
From SATURDAY, 1st March

"THE WEB"

Featuring

MASTER VITHAL
INDIAN DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Supported by

YAKUB and GOHUR (Jr.)

Full of thrilling stunts from beginning to end.

THE CAPITOL From Sunday
February 23rd.
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!
DAILY AT 6 & 9-45 P. M.

ERNEST
KAAI'S

HAWAIIAN
TROUBADOURS.

Breathing all the sweetness of the Southern Seas!
HAWAIIAN MAIDENS! HULA HULA DANCES!
PLANS NOW OPEN AT THE THEATRE.
Prices of Admission:—Rs. 5-12; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
His Last Silent Film!
LON CHANEY

ANITA PAGE and
LON CHANEY in "WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS"

"Gives you 1001 thrills in
WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS"
Free List Suspended.

Excelsior Theatre

To-day at 6-30 P. M. only
Universal's
All-Talking Picture:

THE DRAKE CASE
With a Big Cast headed by the
Beautiful
GLADYS BROCKWELL.

The Strongest Court Trial in
which a Mother faces death for
murder rather than bare her past
to a daughter who accuses her
NEVER A MURDER TRIAL LIKE
THIS

ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.

R. B. SALISBURY
presents

"WHEN KNIGHTS
WERE BOLD"

The Ever Popular Farce.

Booking at Rose & Co. after
7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Excelsior Theatre

To-Night at 10 P. M.

THE TALKIES
FIRST BIRTHDAY

A Gala Programme

"THE
RAINBOW MAN."

Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING

Paramounts All-Talking, All-Singing
Sensation

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)

DAILY AT 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
COMPLETE MIDWINTER CHANGE

**DOROTHY MACKALL
JACK MULHALL**

MAN CRAZY

A dashing, daring, record-
breaking romance.

STRIKE CONTINUES STRONG.

Railway's Rosy Bulletins.

BUSINESS SUFFERING HEAVILY.

There is no end in sight of the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen. On the one hand, the G. I. P. Railway authorities are adamant and issue all sorts of rosy bulletins showing that the traffic is going on as regularly as before; on the other hand, the strikers have taken an unbending attitude to starve rather than go to work until all their demands are acceded to. In the meantime the public have to suffer and many business houses are affected for want of regular transport service. On Thursday Krishna Rama, a volunteer, was arrested by the police at Currey Road for disorderly behaviour. There was no improvement in the strike on Thursday and both the Parel and Matunga Workshops remained closed.

STRIKERS POSITION SATISFACTORY.

Men Still Determined.

The Hon. Gen. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement to the Press:

The G. I. P. Strike has now entered on its third week. Inspite of the Agent's one-sided and misleading bulletins, wires from the various centres clearly point out that the G. I. P. Workers are fighting as tenaciously as ever. Inspite of the Agent's threats, evictions of brave and active workers, inspite of the treachery of black-legs.

At Karjat the menial staff has received threats of evictions from Railway authorities. But the workers, including the Staff, is firm; everyday procession of the strikers are taken out, and the rank and file get strike news from every quarter and discuss it. On Tuesday Com. Khedgikar and Joshi addressed a meeting.

Itarsi is still firm. At Bhusawal the struggle is stiffening, as forcible evictions are still going on. At a public meeting the callous attitude of the Railway authorities was condemned.

SHAHABAD OWN FIRM.

At Shahabad, every day the strike is gathering fresh strength; the strikers were informed by railway officials that they would be paid only when they had returned their clothing and railway stores, as their services were dispensed with. The strikers were condemned to accept payment. But the next day, the authorities climbed down and agreed to pay unconditionally. Daily meetings are held, addressed by Com. Purandare and Ghanekar.

At Solapur the strikers are being forcibly evicted from railway quarters, but the strikers are firm and determined to fight till they get their demands.

INTIMIDATIONS.

Cases of intimidation of strikers are being reported from various places. At Itarsi one striker named Motilal Ramdayal was beaten by a blackleg for refusing to go to work.

Salpura Staff has wired to the Agent, their determination to join

the strikers in case authorities did not try to bring about an early settlement. They further added that it was disgraceful and insulting to them to receive offers of double pay from authorities, as a price for the "loyalty."

Reports of strike fizzling out at Nasik are baseless and false. The report received at the Union Office shows that the strikers are still firm and the authorities are compelled to utilise the "services of jail-birds."

KEEPING AN EYE.

Divisional Officers, it is reported have already sent communication to various subordinate officers to watch over those members of the Union serving under them and taking active part in the strike, with a view of course, to victimise them.

The G. I. P. Strikers are receiving sympathy and support from all quarters. The Congress, the Youth Leagues and various mercantile firms and Railway Unions have passed resolutions sympathising and fully supporting G. I. P. men's just and moderate demands. The General Secretary of All-India Railway Federation has called a Council meeting at Nagpur on the 23rd of all the affiliated Unions.

A later report from Bhusawal sent by Mr. Rulker states that evictions have been stopped.

DRIVERS EXHORTED TO UPHOLD LABOUR.

A meeting of private motor drivers of Bombay was held under the presidency of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, at the Chowpatty Bandstand on the 16th inst. at about 2-30 p.m. and about 1,000 drivers attended. Mr. F. J. Ginwala exhorted the drivers to uphold the cause of Labour and to unite workers of the land under a common banner. The following were elected as Office-bearers:—

1. Mr. F. J. Ginwala, President; 2. Mr. Ganpatlal Hirralal, Vice-President; 3. Mr. A. Jaya Raj, General Secretary; 4. Mr. Projshaw Hormasji, Secretary.

A resolution was also passed unanimously protesting against the increment of the license fee by Government.

STRIKERS EVICTED AT BHUSAWAL.

Citizens' Protest.

At a public meeting of Bhusawal citizens resolution were passed strongly condemning the action of the police and railway authorities in illegally and forcibly evicting strikers from quarters and especially the act of the authorities in forcibly removing the women from their quarters. They warn the authorities and the local government, that such highhanded and illegal actions are likely to lead to a serious situation and a disturbance of the public peace. The meeting further placed on record the deep appreciation of the brave conduct of the strikers and women who offered peaceful Satyagraha to the highhanded action of the local authorities.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In the course of my business and social activities, I meet scores of Englishmen and Indians of all types and I have yet to find one person these days who views the present political and industrial situation with equanimity.

The members of the Congress Party form a very small proportion of the inhabitants of this country, but it is surprising to find the number of Indians and Europeans outside the Congress, who have during the last few years absorbed the Congress mentality and to use an Irish phrase are "Agin the Government." To look for the cause of this, one has only to study acts of commission and omission by the Central Legislature to find cause for the gloom now apparent in all circles.

Most of us have steadily lost, principally through the effects of such unfortunate decisions on the ratio question and failure to act up to the findings of the Noyce Report, and as a result, there is a genuine and general feeling of discontent prevailing among all communities alike which forces them to side with anything that is anti-Government. My own feeling is that the leaders of Congress are putting up a big bluff in harassing the Government pending the publication of the Simon Report, so that the latter report when published, will not be a weak and watery document, but will contain a definite commendation for Dominion Status in a form capable of adaptation to Indian political needs.

The Government of India apparently are taking up this challenge seriously and intend to call a bluff and as a result, lives will be lost, leaders imprisoned and the

whole commercial and social life of the country will be plunged into chaos for a period.

Discontent is rife and only a wise act of statesmanship on the part of the Central Government can bring us through this perilous situation without damage. To do this, it is essential that persons' outside Congress should be won from their Congress mentality and this can only be done by an increase in trade and employment.

Wise statesmanship is, therefore, needed to-day. The first of such acts should be the entire remission of the salt duty. Indian sentiment is definitely against such a tax and although it may be defended logically, it is essential to appease public sentiment that this tax should go at once.

The second act should be to increase the import duty on foreign cloth to 20 per cent. with a minimum specific duty of As. 3-1/2 to operate for five years and this would have the effect of benefiting the hand-loom industry, improving employment in the premier national industry and providing a small extra sum in revenue, which will take the place of the Salt-tax. By this means prosperity can be won back to the country and the number of supporters of the Congress leaders who are out for Independence, will dwindle to such small proportions as to become negligible, particularly if the announcement of the Simon Commission provide for Dominion Status of a type such as would suit the political economic needs of India. Will the Government rise to the occasion?—Yours, etc.,

ENGLISHMAN.

"RELIGION AND THE CITY."

Dr. Manshardt's Lecture.

"Religion and the City" was the last lecture of the series of the "Building a Better City," delivered by Dr. Clifford Manshardt at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, on Wednesday. Dr. Manshardt addressed the gathering from different viewpoints, which could be briefly stated here. Speaking on the ideal city in the course of his instructive speech, he said:—

The New Jerusalem, as described in the Biblical Book of Revelation, was a city the like of which has not yet been experienced, a city which since the time of Thomas More has been known as Utopia. The city, as seen by the ancient seer, "had a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, . . . on the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; and on the west three gates." The wall of the city "was of jasper; and the city was pure gold, like unto clear glass. And the foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones. . . . And the twelve gates were twelve pearls; and as the city was measured, it was said to be four-square: "the length and the breadth and the height of it were equal."

In this ideal picture of an ideal city, fantastic perhaps to many of us, I can discern the modern city of Bombay-Bombay in a sense as it is, and the Bombay that really might be.

A CITY OF MANY GATES.

The Bombay which the most of us know and cherish is also a city of many gates. It is a hospitable city, welcoming strangers from the north, from the south, from the east, and from the west. The Gateway of India is symbolic of the open door to strangers from beyond the seas, while every highway and railway is an invitation to workmen to enter in. Bombay, like the city of the vision, is also a city of open doors. The days when the open sea first lured the traders to lands afar, to the more recent times when the development of cotton and subsidiary industries has led to new achievement, Bombay has gathered gold. In a scant one hundred years the city has prospered and expanded far beyond the rosiest dreams of her early inhabitants. Unfortunately, however, in their desire for possessions, the residents of Bombay have not always fixed their attention upon the highest values. Gold is good, but it is a perverted sense of human values which makes gold God. Neither man nor a city can "live by bread alone." There is also a spirit, the cultivation of which is essential to the well-being of any people.

The dream of the four-square city is both a hope and a challenge. Length, breadth and height. Vision, tolerance and reverence. If a city is to be great it must have men who are far-sighted, men of broad sympathies, and men of high purpose. To assist in the development, as such men is the function of religion.

NO HAZARDING OF LIVING "RELIGION".

It is not my intention on this occasion to enter into a detailed discussion of the meaning of religion. Religion in the course of its history has manifested itself in many ways and has been variously interpreted. Differ as we may regarding the respect which should be paid to outstanding religious personages; differ as we may about creeds and forms of worship; there is one point I believe, at which we may find a common meeting and that is the widespread desire of man so to adjust himself to his world as to live the richest life of which he may be capable. For some the way to attainment is the way of faith. For others it is the way of works. Others travel the way of discipline and austerity while others choose the path of knowledge. The road travelled is of less importance than the result achieved.

There is no arguing the point that religion helps men to see. The great religious leaders of the past have been the men who have seen more than their fellow-men. Moses, Isaiah, Zoroaster, Jesus, Buddha and Mahomed—all were men with a greater degree of vision than that which was accorded their fellows. They shared the same environment as their neighbours, but their eyes were keener, their insight deeper. And the modern prophets of religion—the men who have fought slavery, war and social injustice wherever found—have also been men of vision.

WANTED MEN WHO SEE.

The need of Bombay to-day is for men who see. Modern Bombay is largely a creation of industrial civilisation.

OAM SAMARATHA BHARAT VYAYAM MANDIR.

The Dasavami Anniversary celebration of Oam Samaratha Bharat Vyayam Mandir will take place to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. near Tilak Bridge opp. Dadar (B.B.) Station, Dadar, under the presidentship of Sirdar Chandrojiroo Sanbhadraro, Sahab Angre and Jaramab Sawai Sarkhelabhadur Gwalior.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on District Treasuries: 31st Oct. 1929 2,19,25; 30th Nov. 1929 2,42,00; 31st Dec. 1929 2,21,42; 31st Jan. 2,44,57.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India: 31st Oct. 1929 13,74,77; 30th Nov. 1929 13,97,16; 31st Dec. 1929 7,44,77; 31st Jan. 17,26,28. Total: 31st Oct. 1929 15,36,72; 30th Nov. 1929 16,09,16; 31st Dec. 1929 9,66,19; 31st Jan. 19,70,82.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th instant is given below:

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 180,14,48

Reserve—Coin and bullion:—

In India:

Silver coin 104,23,41

Gold coin 33,27,30

Silver bullion 1,98,36

Securities (purchase price):

In India 38,71,56

In England 2,95,85

DACOITS ROUTED AT DEKKA.

Settlement Retched And Peace Restored.

The following latest telegram has been received in Bombay by the Consul for Afghanistan from Kabul about the decision of Shinwar troubles and the settlement arrived at Torkham:—

"A large number of dacoits made an attack on Torkham. The army at Dekka fought them out, killed some in the course of the fight and put them to flight. The Government has demanded the Shinwaris to hand over the dacoits. They have consented to do so, and promised to arrest all those who have escaped, or to kill them if not captured. If captured they will deliver them to the Government. Moreover, the families of the dacoits were made to bear a great loss and undergo severe punishment by the Shinwaris themselves. The whole affair has now peacefully come to an end and the way to Kabul Torkham is safe."

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. PAI.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Thursday without transacting any business as a mark of respect for the sudden death of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, President, spoke of the services rendered by the deceased to the Helpless Beggars' Society, Released Prisoners' Society and Scout Movement.

Dr. S. S. Bhatilwalla, one of the oldest members, moved the resolution of condolence eulogising the services of the deceased to the Municipal Corporation as a councillor for eight years to the Standing Committee for three years and the Schools Committee from the very beginning of his career as a Councillor.

The proposition was seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao and supported by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. A. R. Dimtikar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. A. Colloco, Municipal Commissioner and others and was carried with a mark of respect. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

"THE FALL OF RAIGAD."

A Chapter From Maratha History.

The United Pictures Syndicate of Poona is presenting during this week at the Imperial Cinema at Lamington Road, a historical film entitled the "Fall of Raigad." It is a memorable chapter from the Maratha history.

Raigad was the stronghold of the Marathas. It held the key position and was considered impregnable. When the Moghuls found it impossible to capture it they resorted to other means. In Surajji, the Governor of the Fort, they found a convenient tool for the execution of their plans. Surajji was bribed, and by his help the Moghuls found an access to the fort. The fort thus fell into their hands, and Shivaji and the Queen Mother found themselves prisoners of the Moghuls.

But Neera, the wife of Surajji, was made of a sterner stuff, and she tried to bring her husband to his senses, failing that to save the fort and relieve the Royal family. Failing to convince her brother to fight for the Marathas she kills him and then single-handed defends the fort till the Royal family escapes. But she meets a sor-did death at the hands of her own husband, satisfied in her mind that she has lived and died for a cause. The scenes are all taken in and around the historic Raigad, and the acting of the United artistes like Miss Gangoo, Bapat, Kulkarni and Panchure under the direction of Mr. Panchure and Mr. Talgiri make the picture a realistic one.

SMALL-POX BOMBAY CITY.

The health of city on Wednesday as regards the small-pox epidemic was as under:—

Cases 24; deaths 8; primary vaccinations 253; Re-vaccinations 1,801.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY.

A meeting of the members of the Congress Muslim Party and other Muslim Nationalists will be held on Sunday the 23rd inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Congress House to devise means to popularise the Independence War.

All Nationalist Muslims are cordially welcome.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL TRAINING CAMP.

Volunteers are requested to come to the Congress office for giving the Uniform measurements between the hours of 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday 21st, Saturday 22nd and Sunday 23rd inst. They should bring with them Rs. 68 the cost of the Uniform and as 4/- Hindustani Seva Dal Annual Subscription.

Those who have not yet given their names and want to receive training at the Camp are requested to enroll themselves before the 28th inst.

ALL-BOMBAY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

The third All-Bombay Badminton Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Parel Sporting Club on the Club's courts, Suparibaug, Parel, from the 2nd March next. Entries will be closed on the 25th instant. The Tournament is open to all with

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Embay Legislative Council, 1 p.m.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails, due to arrive 6 a.m. Wilson Philological Lectures, Fifth Lecture by Principal A. B. Dhruva, University Hall, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m. Bombay Races: Big Meeting, 5th Day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BYE-ELECTION FOR THANA DISTRICT.

Mr. Dattatraya Waman Rant (Bassein) is going to stand as candidate for the coming bye-election of the Council.

LATE DR. D. V. DESAI.

First death anniversary of late Mr. D. V. Desai will be publicly celebrated to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi-Baug (Girgaum-Bhatvadi) under the joint auspices of K. D. V. Samaj and Goud Brahmin Sabha.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association Naraver Tanaji Malusare

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT PAREL.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all the District Congress Committees and the Youth League the National Flag Salutation will take place on Sunday, the 23rd instant at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp, at the maiden opposite the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel.

After the flag salutation is over a public meeting will be held at the same place when Messrs. P. B. Gharpure, Mohiuddin Ahmed Kasuri, A. B. Kolhatkar and others will speak on the "Independence War."

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meher Ali, Captain, National Volunteer Corps writes:—

All National Volunteers are directed to be present at the maiden opposite King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, on Sunday, 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp, on the occasion of the Salutation of the National Flag.

Anniversary will be celebrated in the hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside.

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BOMBAY THEOSOPHISTS.

Celebrate Golden Jubilee ADDRESS TO MRS. BESANT.

The Golden Jubilee of the Bombay Theosophical Society, now known as the Blavatsky Lodge was celebrated before a very large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay, on Thursday evening.

THEOSOPHIC ILLUMINATION.

Dr. Annie Besant who had come to Bombay specially to attend the celebrations addressing the gathering declared that it would be impossible to describe in words the enormous illumination afforded by Theosophy to those who had been puzzled over the problem of human life, human destiny and human conditions. The greatest achievement of Theosophy, she said, was that it had made materialistic philosophy impossible.

ADDRESS TO DR. BESANT.

At the outset Mr. Framaji J. Billa, the President of the Lodge, presented an address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket to Dr. Besant. In the course of the address it was stated:

The beginnings of this Lodge, after the removal of the Headquarters to Adyar, were rather humble, a small room having been rented at Rs. 10, per month for the purpose in Hornby Row, Fort. It had to be shifted to larger premises several times with the growth of the movement. The nucleus of the Lodge / Building Fund was provided in 1898 with an anonymous donation of Rs. 500.

At the Silver Jubilee celebration of this Lodge in 1905 Colonel Olcott, President Another Lodge had just come into being—the Dhammalaya. The membership then was about 150, to-day it stands over 250, and eleven other Lodges have sprung into existence working in the city and the suburbs. The total number of T. S. members now in Bombay exceeds 500.

But apart from mere numbers, the work of individual members standing for Theosophical ideals in the various spheres of life during the last twenty-five years has not been negligible. There has been no slackening in the usual programme of lectures, study classes and celebrations. The useful work of the Women's Indian Association in this city stands as a testimony to the noble efforts of some prominent lady members of this Lodge. The efforts of the Youth Lodge in the domain of Music and Art are also full of promise. The Fellowship School has built up a good reputation in the realisation of Theosophical ideals in education. The Colony at Juhu is another endeavour to form a centre for service and brotherhood.

In the course of her speech Dr. Besant said that almost half of her life had been spent in the Theosophical Society. It would be impossible to describe in words the enormous illumination afforded by theosophy to those who had been puzzling over the problem of human life, destiny and conditions. The more one saw the sufferings of the poor the more one felt the hopelessness crushing down human life. The cheering thought that if God could do nothing man could something for brother man, then became tremendous stimulus for activity. The greatest achievement of theosophy, she said, was that it made the materialistic philosophy impossible. Half a century ago scientific materialism was triumphant, but to-day things were changed for the better. Man was climbing upwards in his ideals especially in respect of peace and there was some hope that that War by its own horror will destroy itself. She had one suggestion to offer with regard to the Lodge and that was that nothing must induce them to narrow down the principle which they had received from those who had gone before them. The Theosophical Society must remain open to every variety of thought.

LATE MR. BABASAHEB PANDE.

Mr. Babasaheb Pande, the well-known Marathi scholar and dramatist, died at Nasik on the 14th instant. His loss is mourned by a large circle of his admirers and lovers of Marathi literature.

an entrance fee of Rs. 3/- and Rs. 2/- for doubles and singles respectively. For any further information apply to the Hon. Secretary, Parel Sporting Club, No. 2, Abdulla Building, Suparibaug, Parel.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Principal A. B. Dhruva, will deliver Lecture V of his course of Lectures on "Some Problems in the history of Sanskrit and its derived Languages" in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings, South Block, opposite Madhendra Mansions, Fuller Road, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Other Prakrits" and the lecture is open to the public.



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LORD HAILSHAM AT HIGH COURT.

Lord Hailsham, ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, who is now in Bombay, paid a visit to the High Court yesterday. He was received by Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice, and shown round the Courts. Lord Hailsham and the Chief Justice sat in each court for a few minutes and watched the proceedings. He spent nearly two hours in the High Court and then motored back to the Government House.

CONCERT IN AID OF ST. ELIZABETH'S NURSING HOME.

Mr. F. K. D'Souza, aided by local talent, will give a concert at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday (28th inst.) in aid of St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home of Mathew Road, Chowpatty. For the past six years the Sisters of this Home have devotedly and efficiently nursed the sick of every caste and creed, but they are now obliged to leave their premises on account of the daily increasing noise of the trams. They are therefore appealing to the public to help them to purchase a suitable property and so relieve them of the heavy burden of a monthly rental of Rs. 1,500. It is a source of wonder to many how these Sisters could have kept up such an establishment, without any contribution of subscription from any source whatever. It is to be hoped that others will take the example of Mr. D'Souza and assist such a deserving cause.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Small Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. NEW YORK MARKET.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1930.

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

What has been known as the Assembly public gallery episode is reported as having been settled. It is settled so far as the controversy between the President of the Assembly and the Government is concerned, but it cannot be said to have been settled in the right and just manner. What is not rightly settled cannot be said to be settled permanently and we regret we cannot share Mr. Patel's view that the proposals of the Government, as conveyed to him in the Viceroy's letter to him, provide a permanent working basis for the future. It may be that the crude but unsuccessful attempt to save faces may suit the purpose of the Government, who, as the excitable Mr. Moore says, consider the retention of the President as indispensable for the sake of the Round Table Conference and that it may even seem to be a victory for Mr. Patel. But at best the victory is a Pyrrhic one.

The vital issue in the controversy was the assertion of the right of the Chair to be recognised as the supreme authority in the whole Assembly sector, including the galleries, and particularly the inner precincts. The Viceroy's proposal only partially concedes this right and that, too, only in name and not in substance. The President had demanded that the galleries should be guarded only by the Assembly staff and that there should be allowed only one policeman in plain clothes in the public gallery in accordance with the practice in the House of Commons. Now, the galleries will, it is true, be guarded by a staff which will be responsible to the President but its head will be a police official not only owning a dual loyalty but armed with powers which are hardly consistent with his supposed subordination to the President. For, the Viceroy writes: "In any case in which the special experience of the deputised officer might lead him to think that precautions approved by the President were inadequate, it should be open to him to consult his superior officer in the Police Department and if such officer shares his opinion he should so report to the President who would forward the Report with his observations to the Governor-General in Council in order that an opportunity should be afforded to the authorities concerned to confer with and in the spirit of this convention to advise the President upon the matter. In an immediate emergency where such consultation was not possible or when the officer was unable to take instructions of the President, the officer would be at liberty to take such action in virtue of his powers as a police officer and in such case it would be assumed that he does so with the consent of the President." All this means that, despite the pretence of his

being an officer of the Assembly staff he will continue to remain and act as a police officer subordinate to the higher police officials. Where then remains the undisputed supremacy of the Chair in the inner precincts of the Assembly sector, for which Mr. Patel has been fighting?

Mr. Patel in the past has always shown himself to be a magnificent fighter. But one false step leads inevitably to many others. It is not surprising Mr. Patel's achievements in the past to point out that they were rendered possible by the presence in the Assembly of Congress members. It was the prestige of the Congress that gave the President the great moral authority he possessed. With the boycott of the legislature by the Congress and the President's defiance of the Congress mandate, that moral authority has all but disappeared and it is not surprising that Mr. Patel having committed one blunder of disobeying the Congress mandate, has fallen into another blunder of accepting a compromise that does not add to the reputation of a brave and unbending champion of people's liberties which he has just won. That blunder will not be his last unless he retrieves his position by resigning from the Assembly before it is too late.

OFFICIAL MENTALITY.

It was to be expected that the Council of State, which gratefully supported the "Joint Free Conference" conceived by Sir John Simon, would as gratefully support its latest edition "The Round Table Conference" conceived by the Viceroy. It has taken the earliest possible opportunity of thanking the British Government and the Viceroy for the latter's announcement declaring Dominion Status as the ultimate goal of British policy in India and proposing a Conference to consider the next step towards the final destination. Sir Sankaran Nair, who moved the resolution, talked much through the hat quietly ignoring all that the Viceroy had said in his second speech on the subject and coolly assuming that Conference would meet "to evolve a scheme of Dominion Status for India." And he regaled the ears of the Elders with the suggestion he had heard that the Simon Commission report and his own Central Committee's report might as well be burnt now, as they would be taken by the London Conference as only evidence. That did affect, he said, the prestige of the Commission and the Committee; but what was that when Dominion Status was in sight in full blaze? So he asked them to hurry up and acclaim it unanimously and lustily. That they did, summarily rejecting an inconvenient amendment asking for an assurance that Dominion Status "with proper safeguards" was to be forth with given. An assurance, however, was given by Sir Mahomed Habibulla that perfect freedom would be given at the Conference to propose Dominion Status with or without safeguards. "You see," he said in effect, "the amendment is not at all necessary." And they all agreed, including those who looked forward to the freedom of proposing that even the present reforms should be scrapped. Sir Mahomed went farther and said that the Viceroy's announcement was "epoch-making" as it constituted a solemn recognition of India's right to "assist" the British Government in determining her constitution. That is not quite true. For if a cat may look at a King, India may "assist" her rulers. Verily, where people are willing to be fooled, there will always be some to fool them.

A more candid and more exalting speech was made about the same time by Sir Malcolm Hailey in addressing the U. P. Legislative Council on the present situation. He is reported to have revealed "the measures and methods which his Government and probably all local Governments would adopt to meet the civil disobedience campaign." He assured the House that Government would not scruple to exhaust their legal armoury and add to it as and when necessary, superfluously reminding them that under the present Reforms the Viceroy had enough ordinance making powers. Surely India does not need to be reminded of the lawless methods

to which the bureaucracy has resorted in its efforts at repression. In a more uncanny part of his speech he said: "Parents will realise that we cannot consider as qualified for Government employ those students who have been proved to be active in associations of a character subversive of law and order or to have come under their influence so far as to be guilty of indiscipline." This too is a superfluous threat as it is well-known that even parents in Government service have been punished for the "indiscipline" of their boys. When parents and grand-parents, sons and daughters are prepared to walk into jails, what would they care for a discredited service? Though Sir Malcolm makes an effort to pooh-pooh the decisions of the Congress, he hastens at the same time to assure the public that "Government would also do something of constructive value" in order "to rally the public around them." But how many will be rallied by the bait of eleventh hour promises, given more to spite the Congress than to do justice to the people? If Government intend to pose to take up the "Daily Mail" cry of "no surrender," then, as Mahatma Gandhi observes, two can play at the game.

A MANDATE VINDICATED.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir has been elected to the Assembly with 4701 votes to his credit as against 1693 polled by his rival Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Congressmen will no doubt regard the tell-tale figures with mixed feelings. They will be sorry that a spirited, though misguided, Congressman should at any time be defeated by a Moderate. But they will feel relieved to find that the large majority of voters have obeyed the Congress mandate against the Councils and that it will not be open to any one to argue that the mandate is not popular among the people. As for Sir Cowasji, we expect he will not mistake his luck for a Liberal victory. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, with whom we cannot help sympathising, might have spared himself the false position in which he finds himself. He will, we trust, realise the consequences of defying the Congress mandate. He will now have more time at his disposal for more telling work than is possible in the Assembly and a wide and worthier field. He will be a host in himself if he throws himself heart and soul into the Congress campaign. Less than forty per cent of voters went to the polling booths. Considering the efforts made by both the candidates to induce voters to support them, the abstention by the majority of them can be regarded as most satisfactory from the Congress point of view. It is an open though deplorable secret that Sir Cowasji Jehangir's supporters consisted almost wholly of Parsi and Christian voters. Assuming that the majority of votes cast in favour of Mr. Jamnadas were those of Hindus, it is evident that not more than two thousand out of over ten thousand Hindu voters participated in the election. The Hindus of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on their loyalty to the Congress.

THE LATE MR. MIRZA.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, had been ailing for some days but the news of his sudden death which occurred yesterday will be received in the city with a shock of pain. The late Mr. Mirza was one of the leading citizens of Bombay, to the public life of which he contributed for many years devoted and meritorious service. A well-known and busy lawyer he found time to serve the Municipality for many years. But his main ambition in life was to help forward the cause of education, especially higher education and the education of girls. Thus to the University of Bombay he gave the best part of his public life. His connection with the University and its Syndicate was as distinguished as it was long and his devotion to it and to the cause of education were most worthily rewarded by his selection as Vice-Chancellor to guide the University in its new career under the reformed constitution. It is the University's misfortune that he was not spared long enough to leave behind the impress of his work as Vice-Chancellor. Those who knew him intimately will mourn the fact that by his death the city has lost one of the few truly cultured gentlemen that it possesses. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the Hon. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan and the members of his family in their heavy bereavement.

PERSECUTION OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
On a wintry Sunday morning when most of the Englishmen go to Church, the Indian student confines himself to his bed till a late hour as he finds life outside his bed window dull and monotonous. But last Sunday morning, he got a stir to find a bomb in his bed. We have heard of bombs in Delhi, in Lahore and in other parts of India. We have also read of the political bombs thrown either by Whitehall or by that small coterie of reactionary retired civil servants from India now resting peacefully at the cost of the Indian Exchequer. But the Sunday papers were full of the bomb discovered by Scotland Yard in the British Museum. The student community felt particularly interested and one and all cleared quite early from their bed-rooms and made for their usual rendezvous to learn more about the "Indian students' conspiracy to destroy the Indian gallery of the British Museum." In the meantime, the ever-vigilant and considerable members of the Scotland Yard family were hunting for the conspirators in Belsize Park, Bloomsbury and other places where Indian students reside. Searches in flats, interrogations in streets and shadowing in Hyde Park became the order of the day. The efforts of the "Bobby" ended in smoke, the persecuted gave a hearty laugh to the discomfort of the persecutors. A student suddenly returning from the Kew

Gardens was followed to his destination and the landlady interrogated about his biography but no signs of Commintern, Lenin or Jawaharlal's Open Conspiracy were visible. The students were provided with a first-class Sunday joke to make their life worth living on a dull and wretched day though in the case of many of them it was at the expense of great inconvenience due to the kindly attention they received from the "Bobby."

THEIR TRIUMPH.
The Press suggested that it had given plenty of material to Scotland Yard. Say how mischievous and notorious the Indian students had grown in recent times to engage themselves in the task of overthrowing the British Government in India and to "deprive His Majesty the King of His throne," which was secured, according to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, "by the blood of the British soldiers and by the brain of the British administrators." Six columns head-lines elucidated the information that two Indian students were discovered hatching a plot to blow up the British Museum. After all, nobody could say why these two patriotic enthusiasts should decide upon destroying something that inspired Lenin, Gandhi or Marx to propound their political philosophy. It never struck these youngsters that the country's freedom was not in the destruction of the Indian (Continued on page 11.)

PERSIA NOTES.

NEWS MISCELLANY.

(BY G. K. N.)

Very special importance attaches to the sentence of death passed by the Persian Court on a foreigner (Russian). Russia's brief intimation is now supplemented by the Tehran newspapers. It appears that the name of the assassin was Ghar Ghak-alov. He was shortly named Khakha. He killed with a hatchet two persons of Greek nationality, husband and wife Jani and Qwasini. This is the first incidence of the assertion of Persia over foreign subjects in the matter of criminal jurisdiction.

In accordance with the regulation governing the export of antiquities, application having been made for the removal from Persia of a fragment of sculpture with a cow's foot on it, it was submitted to the inspection of Dr. Godard. The French archaeologist, who declared it to be a portion of Takh-ti Jamshid (Persepolis) Susa and it has been detained in the country.

PERSIAN SUBJECTS IN TURKEY.

The report about the Persian Government's decision regarding Persian subjects resident in Turkey does not appear to be without foundation. The Paris "Temps" states that the Persian Government has directed that all the Persians now in Turkey should return to the motherland within the course of a year. The defaulters will lose their Persian nationality and the property they own at home. It adds that the Persian colony in Stamboul counts twenty-five thousand souls. In the middle of last month several main routes, especially the Yezd-Ispahan, were closed for many days on account of the heavy fall of snow, the post being carried on mule backs.

THE POPULATION PROBLEM.

The "Ettelaat" (January 15) devotes much thought to the population question of Persia. It is the problem to which all nations who desire to flourish pay the greatest attention, says the writers and proceeds: The Islamic law in authorising polygamy had in view the increase of the population which it incidentally affords to women. But there is disinclination among the young men to

wards marriage which they regard as a plague. "I shall not marry except when I secure a comfortable mode of life, an income of 200 tomans (about Rs. 600), a garden and a motor-car." On the other hand, young Persian girls especially of the educated class have become faithful adherents of Malthus and secure means for the prevention of population. According to the paper the employment of birth-control is a crime.

The "Iran" publishes a letter from Madame Fakhr Iran Ala pointing out that among the numerous articles of foppery which inundate the bazaars of Persia the most useless ones are the silken stuff and more useless still if possible are the toys of all descriptions which cost so dear and do not at all last. The lady further protests against the increasing import of preserves, conserves, sweets, bon-bons and alcoholic drinks which sell at an exorbitant price. Articles of the same genre could be had of local manufacture at a quarter the price. Like so many other Persian patriots she calls for a law to prevent the import of commodities of luxury without which Persia can certainly do in her present parlous economic situation.

The "Intourists" company of navigators on the Caspian Sea announces itself ready to take Persian pilgrims to the holy places of Islam and a reduction in fares. The following advertisement in a Persian newspaper may be presented to those gentlemen who are urging hungry-mouths from India to search for employment and add to the economic troubles of Persia:

"Wanted employment by an excellent chauffeur who speaks Persian, Turkish and English." A similar advertisement certifies the proficiency of another motor-driver who is at home in French, Persian, German, Russian and a little English, and who is also a mechanic.

LATIN SCRIPT.

The Persian Government having resolved to participate in the Antwerp Exhibition to be opened on May 3 has granted a credit of nearly Rs. 20,000 for the erection of a pavilion to house the Persian exhibits.

Instructions having been given to artists in Germany the latter have prepared designs of Persian carpets of the period of the Safavi dynasty. They will be contributed among the manufacturers of Shiraz, Meshed and other centres of carpet manufacture.

The question of Latin alphabet to be introduced in Persia is taken up by Mr. Ahmad Amin Kazamin. He has evolved a method which he considers very easy and very practicable for substituting Latin for the Arabic alphabet now current in Persia. His article in the "Shafaq-Sorkh" of the 19th January, 1930, deserves study and at least abstract translation.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Worthy Liberal.

Many deserved tributes were paid to the memory of Gokhale at the fifteenth anniversary of his death, celebrated at the Servants of India Society on Wednesday. But few of the speakers seemed to realise that Gokhale moved with the times. In his days when hope was not so long deferred as to make the heart sick, he believed in British connection and constitutional agitation. But he understood such agitation in a truly liberal sense and included in it even non-payment of taxes; and it is well known how actively he supported Mahatma Gandhi, his political disciple, in the South African campaign of Passive Resistance. His then faith in British connection he qualified with the declaration, which Mr. Meyer Nissim did well to recall, "I recognise no limits to my aspirations for our Motherland." His disciple has worthily followed the policy of moving with the times and is preparing to go to the last limit of constitutional agitation. But what shall we say of other disciples who say regarding the country's freedom; "thus far and no further," who fight shy of even boycott of British goods, and fly into a panic at the very mention of civil resistance?

A Lesson To Mill-owners.

It is reported that all the drapery stores in Britain have arranged to celebrate a "National Cotton Week" in May, when Lancashire cotton goods will be displayed on an elaborate scale "to combat trade in imported cotton goods". Here is a good lesson for the Indian cotton manufacturers, who seem to lie supine while the rest of the country is striving to combat the importation of foreign cloth. We do not see why they should not join the Congress Committee in celebrating the next National Week in April all over India by displaying purely Swadeshi cotton goods and carrying on a vigorous propaganda against all foreign cloth. At least in their own interests they may take the tide at the flood.

Unjust Deportation.

Mr. D. M. Pangarkar has made a representation to the Governor-General-in-Council from which it appears that gross injustice has been done to him. It appears that Mr. Pangarkar, as British Indian subject owning lands in Rainagiri district, was served with an order of the Government of Bombay, dated 27th March, 1929, deporting him out of British India under the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 and was forcibly removed to Vyara in Baroda State by the Bombay Police, no cause being shown for the order. Mr. Pangarkar was born at Vyara where his father, a British subject, had gone in search of service. His elder brother still lives in Baroda State, but is recognised as a British subject. Mr. Pangarkar himself, as he maintains, has not and had not any intention of being a Baroda subject and at the time of his deportation was staying in Bombay. Do the Bombay Government want to determine which State he should belong to?

A Challenge.

It is possible that Mr. Pangarkar was inconvenient to the Government, while in Bombay he concerned himself with Labour organisation and organised two Trade Unions, including one of Bombay Oil Companies' Employees, which declared a strike in December, 1928. But if he had committed an offence, he should have been prosecuted. Even now he challenges Government either to prosecute him or to cancel the order of deportation. It is a fair challenge and regard for justice demands that they should accept it.

A Thought For The Day.

"The drain of India's wealth on the one hand, and the exigencies of the State expenditure increasing daily on the other, set all the ordinary laws of political economy and justice at naught, and lead the rulers to all sorts of ingenious and oppressive devices to make the two ends meet. Owing to this one unnatural policy of the British rule of ignoring India's interests, and making it the drudge for the benefit of England, the whole rule moves in a wrong, unnatural and suicidal groove."

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Fortunate.

"He was married on the twentieth of February."
"How fortunate?"
"Why so?"
"He can forget the anniversary only once in four years."

WORLD OF SPORTS.

ANDREWS AND KAMRUDDIN ENTER SEMI-FINAL.

Easy Victories In Western India Singles.

MRS. COVELL AT HER BEST.

A large number of spectators turned up on Thursday to see how Chopra would fare against Andrews for the honour of playing in the Semi-Final of the Men's Singles. They were rather disappointed as the Lahore man made a poor show against the New Zealander, who was able to make a forcing shot almost with every return, and secured the first set with the loss of only a game. In the second set, Chopra drove with force on the forehand, but Andrews countered with clever footwork and attractive placing, and won the second set at the same score as the first.

Kamruddin had a conclusive triumph against Fox, who seemed to be off colour. The Hyderabad player who only lost five games in two sets, has been showing consistent form. He drove with great power and displayed sound judgment in coming to the net. If he keeps on at this rate, he is likely to trouble his opponent in the Semi-Final encounter.

Ghorpade and Chari were well-matched in their fight in the fifth round. The Poona man had an easy time in the first set which he took after losing two games. It did not take Chari long to discover that Ghorpade's backhand was rather weak, and he penetrated his defence by taking him off his balance with raking drives, which Ghorpade netted time and again. Chari's stamina gave out when fourteen games had been played, and the Poona man ran out victorious.

Mrs. Covell was at her best against Mrs. Clayton, whom she defeated in two love sets. She played a fast game and exploited a variety of shots, and drove vigorously.

Brooke-Edwards and Mrs. McDougall made a mobile pair in the Mixed Doubles, which they won beating Ranga Rao and Mrs. Corbett Wright. The latter drove with great power, but Brooke-Edwards serving with tremendous force scored every time. Ranga Rao did his utmost to counter the strong service of the American, and succeeded with his cross court placing. The first set was won rather comfortably, but the second went to ten games before a decision was reached.

Although Andrews and Mrs. Covell won against Rose and Mrs. McKenzie, the game was interesting. The beaten pair putting up a fight, managed to take four games, and must be congratulated on making the match so entertaining.

The following are the results:—
MEN'S SINGLES.
Andrews beat Chopra 6-1 6-1
Ghorpade beat Chari 6-2 8-6
Kamruddin beat Fox 6-3 6-2

LADIES' SINGLES
Mrs. Covell beat Mrs. Clayton 6-0 6-0

LADIES' DOUBLES
Mrs. Row and Miss Row beat Mrs. McDougall and Miss Stebbing 6-4 6-1

MIXED DOUBLES
Brooke-Edwards and Mrs. McDougall beat Ranga Rao and Mrs. Corbett Wright 6-1 6-4

Brough and Mrs. Davidson beat Pereira and Miss Moran 6-1 1-6 6-0

Andrews and Mrs. Covell beat Rose and Mrs. McKenzie 6-3 6-1

Patterson and Mrs. Patterson beat G. Limbdi and Mrs. Kania 7-5 4-6 6-3

MEN'S DOUBLES

INDIA'S RAPID HARDENING PORTLAND CEMENT

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Superior to the BEST Imported Special Rapid Hardening Cement.

CONCRETE

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CONCRETE

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TESTS

made by Government Test House, Alipore recently prove this Cement to be superior to any Cement so far marketed in India—English or Indian. Copies of Test Reports can be had from the Company or its Sales Managers.

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INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

"Grave Wastage Due To Migration."

FALSE BELIEF IN FOREIGN DEGREES.

The report on the work of the Education Department, London, for the year 1928-29 sounds a note of warning regarding the grave wastage due to the annual migration to England of a large number of unqualified students who leave India with little or no idea of the exact purpose of their training in Great Britain, or the use to which when completed they are to put it on their return to India.

It would seem that each year over 800 young Indian students proceed abroad for further studies or training of some kind or other. "It may well be asked" says the report "whether India derives any proportional benefit from this annual migration. Inquiry has shown that there still lingers a deep-seated belief that a British degree or qualification will in some magic way lead to a service appointment."

Despite the rapid Indianisation of the various services, and of the fact that the large majority of appointments formerly made in Great Britain are now made in India itself and that applicants with Indian university qualifications only are equally eligible, the belief that a candidate who has been to Great Britain will have an advantage over his competitor who has stayed at home, still hard. It is this class which contains the largest proportion of those who are content to take vague courses in Arts and Sciences, etc., which even if successfully completed are not in themselves a qualification for definite employment of any kind, and what is more important, could have been equally well taken at Indian Universities.

Source of Anxiety. "In the majority of cases it is not too much to say that they appear merely to have drifted to Great Britain where they soon become a source of anxiety to the parents or guardians who have thoughtlessly allowed them to leave India, as well as a cause of trouble to university or other authorities in Great Britain. If, as is frequently the case, their remittances fall or for other reasons they come to the end of

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

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- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
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MAHATMA GANDHI.

A SKETCH.

Mr. Asaf Ali wrote in the "Hindu Times":—

Nearly twenty years ago the Indian students assembled in a hall in Maida Vale, London, to celebrate the Dussehra. Principal among the guests were Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. B. C. Pal; and many others who have since then become historical figures were the hosts, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar being the morning spirit of the function. I have an impression that Mr. Saklatvala was also present.

At this distance of time I have only a hazy idea of it all; but such impressions are as vivid as ever.

The India Home Group, of whom Savarkar and the late V. V. S. Aiyar were the most prominent, and right dynamic to their outlook, regarded the "South-African" leader who was fresh from his Civil Disobedience campaign a solid but rather moderate man. But all were agreed that he was entitled to their respect. He was therefore, the guest of the evening. Despite a tame vegetarian and "dry" dinner the atmosphere was full of lightning, but Mr. M. K. Gandhi was not the possessor of thunder-bolt. In the course of postprandial oratory, if I remember aright, Mr. Gandhi came last but one on the list, Messrs. Parekh and B. C. Pal having led the way. When the guest of the evening rose we saw a thin rather unprepossessing gentleman in stiff-trout shirt and swallow-tail coat, who on opening his lips, presented a marked contrast to the trumpet-voice and thundering accents of the Demosthenes of Bengal. To the fairy imagination of youth Mr. Gandhi's firm but few sentences uttered in a small but clear voice made no appeal, and either realising this or of a set, and predetermined design we heard the South-African leader brings his very brief speech to an almost disappointing end with the words "I do not propose to stand between you and the speaker of the evening" Mr. V. D. Savarkar. For the rest of the evening Mr. Gandhi was an attentive listener. We disperse with Savarkar's penetrating words ringing in our ears, the glowing picture of the struggle between "Rama" and "Ravana," between right and might between truth and falsehood, between the righteous and the tyrant alive in our imagination. And all this in spite of the fact that it was a "dry" function, of Mr. Gandhi we retained no very lively impression, nor was he at any time afterwards the topic of any animated or even sustained conversation. The general verdict was "a good, but a luke-warm man."

Some six or seven years after I caught a fugitive glimpse of an ascetic looking rustic on the Delhi

MAHATMA GANDHI.

A SKETCH.

Station. But for the fact that Principal Rudra whom I was about to rush past arrested my attention, and after a few words said "Don't you know Mr. Gandhi?" I should have missed him altogether. So far as I remember there was none there besides Mr. Rudra to see him off. I was impressed by the wholly rural dress, as I now imagine, of home-spun, with a Gurjari 'pagri' and bare feet of the possessor of a distinctly unpretentious but markedly meek demeanour. He left me wondering, I don't believe we exchanged more than greetings on that occasion; but that picture was indelibly fixed in my mind. Wonder if any one with a feeling heart could for a moment resist the silent appeal of the gentle soul that had resolutely receded into the refreshing valleys of simplicity. He represented one who, tired of the noon-day sun, had withdrawn to the regions of twilight or dawn. You could not easily decide whether he was a pioneer or one who had decided to join the lazy band of stragglers. But there was no uncertainty about his standing on borderland. I believe I decided that he was a tired traveller, who had side-stepped the main road to seek the refuge of a hermitage. It was impossible, simply impossible, to dismiss him summarily. You were compelled to think of him after having seen him, and even if you did not decide to admire his return journey, there was something in him which called forth your respect. In the far away distance of those dawnlike eyes there were meanings which seemed so simple that you were left in a haze of uncertainty as to whether it was possible that you had read all; and if you had read all, was it not possible that you had not read it aright. Later events proved that it was not a tired wayfarer, who was seeking shelter in a hermitage, but a seeker after truth, who was retracing his step from the crowded routes to the simple beaten tracks which had long been left behind. He had selected the path where he needed none but himself as his guide. He was alone, but supremely happy to be continued.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute the fifth and the last lecture for the above class will be delivered by Mr. V. V. Epat, B.A., Central Propaganda Officer, Provincial Co-operative Institute, today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Swadeshi Mills Welfare Works, Kuria, on "Aims and Objects of Federal Institutions in the Movement". All are requested to attend.

BOMBAY BUDGET UNDER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Munshi Warns Govt. Of Revolution.

DR. SOLUNKE DISILLUSIONED.

The general discussion of the Budget was further resumed and concluded at Thursday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur), criticising the Budget, remarked that it did not lie in the mouth of any Government official to say that non-official members should suggest ways and means by which the financial condition of the Presidency would be revived. What had Government done with the various proposals that had been made by members from time to time, with a view to bringing about retrenchment without impairing the efficiency of the administration? The figures in the Budget showed that interest charges had gone down by several lakhs. He wanted to know where this money had gone. Was it not absorbed by the administration? It was a very sorry state of affairs that the Budget should show such a poor balance of revenue over the expenditure.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, then rose to answer criticism against the Sukkur Barrage project. He reminded the House that Government had invited all members of the House to go and inspect the Barrage work themselves rather than rely on experts. Almost all the members had seen the work in progress and they had nothing to say against it. It was a pity that a member of the House should now come forward and say that the Barrage work were laymen and could not possibly know anything about the work.

Proceeding, the General Member submitted that as regards the expenditure on the Barrage, his officers were trying hard to keep expenditure within the limits of sanctioned amount. The letter sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to Government in regard to the Barrage project was still under the consideration of Government.

Mr. Wamanrao S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals) characterised the Budget as a mere juggling of figures. The time had gone, he said, when the members were led away by the expressions such as "surplus" or "balanced". They might not understand the subtleties of the Budget but surely they were intelligent enough not to be hoodwinked by the word "surplus" in connection with the Budget.

Mr. Mukadam made a pointed reference to his own pocket "Panch Mahals" and said "thousands of 'Bhis' were starving for want of food". He challenged the Government officials to disprove that statement.

WELCOMING REVOLUTIONARIES
Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University) observed that the whole thing was reduced to a farce. There were criticisms, warnings and remonstrances on the one side and nothing but a contemptuous disregard of the same on the other.

He would sound a note of warning to the Government that if the growing impoverishment of poor people were not stopped, they would be opening the door to revolutionaries who were fast making headway. The speaker then emphasised the necessity of resuscitating the trade and industry of the city of Bombay which, he pointed out, was hit hard by the great economic depression.

For the last so many years crores of rupees had been sunk in Sind at the cost of other parts of the Presidency. His submission in this connection was that the city of Bombay required to be helped at the present moment more than any other part of the Presidency. He maintained that if the situation in Bombay became worse, the whole Presidency would suffer.

EUROPEAN'S REMEDY

Mr. E. Miller (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) pleaded for improved communications in the Presidency. If the roads were improved and new roads constructed to facilitate communications, Government would earn more revenue from that source.

AT LONGERHEADS.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for the Local self-Government, gave an assurance that all efforts were being made to keep the provisions with regard to water supply and development of road communications. Referring to the proposal for increasing taxation on motor vehicles, he drew attention to an observation made by the Finance Member in his budget speech that if this taxation was not realized there might be reduction in road grants to local boards. He would at once say without any hesitation that he would never agree to that proposal and he would resist it to the best of his ability had no connection with the Local Boards.

He did not understand why even

for balancing the budget Local Boards should be penalised. These road grants were given to Local Boards for a number of years. It was very sad that the Finance Member should try to rob the poor people in villages because he could not touch people who were in entrenched position. In order to prevent the Finance Member's raids on the road grant, the House must put a ring round it.

A FISHY PROPOSITION

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister for Agriculture, pointed to the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, which, he said, was an admirable document containing a number of valuable recommendations which if carried into effect would materially improve the condition of agriculture in this Presidency. In these days of financial stringency it was very difficult to find money for agricultural research which was absolutely essential.

Proceeding he said the development of fisheries was also a very important problem and it had got to be properly investigated into. Madras was paying very serious attention to this subject which, they hoped, was going to be a profitable one. Adverting to the excise department, he told the House that the revenue from this source was steadily falling because the consumption of liquor was equally steadily going down. The consumption of "Ganja" was going down very rapidly.

Mr. A. C. Owen (Nasik) expressed himself against the increase in motor taxation.

ASAVLE ON SALVATION

Mr. R. S. Asavle (Bombay North) pleaded for more consideration being shown to labouring classes. The salvation of the country, according to him, lay in the co-operation of capital and labour.

SIND MUSLIM LOSES FAITH

Mr. Syed Miran Mohammad Shah (Hyderabad) suggested that the only method to secure effective retrenchment was to chop off the tail popples in the top-heavy administration. Officers who drew fat salaries ought not to be supported at the cost of poor servants. The speaker vigorously complained against the high-handedness of the Police administration in Sind. He had no faith in the professions of Government that they were regardful of the interests of poor peasants. Had Government taken trouble to increase the earning capacity of peasants in the Presidency?

BULLOCKS ON EXPEDIENT

Mr. A. Greville Bullocke (Bombay Trades Association) had a kind word to say about the Finance Member against whom an allegation was made that he had changed his views since his transference from non-official to official benches. It was natural, he said, that reasons of expediency should induce the Finance Member to make a common cause with his colleagues.

Mr. Sakaral Sarabhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) complained that the textile industry was wantonly neglected by Government although that industry formed the backbone of the prosperity of this Presidency.

GOVERNMENT NOT THE "MABAP SARKAR"

Dr. Salunke strongly complained against Government's apathy in the matter of improving the lot of the "Depressed" Classes. When he entered the Council, he did so in the belief that the Sarkar was the "mabap" of the poor and the oppressed. His faith in the "mabap Sarkar" was now rudely shaken since Government were silently watching the tyranny of the caste Hindus over the "untouchables".

The message of "Swaraj", the speaker significantly remarked, had now gone deep even into the remotest villages and the Government had to take note of that fact. All hopes of the "Depressed Classes" were now centred on only one man in India and that was Mahatma Gandhi who had completely identified himself with the cause of these classes.

HON. MR. PRADHAN.

REPLIES.

Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Finance Member, then made an exhaustive speech lasting over three quarters of an hour in the course of which he tried to meet the critics of the Budget. He indirectly admitted that there was considerable force in the remarks offered by the non-official members regarding further retrenchment of expenditure. He was, however, trying his best to effect retrenchment wherever it was possible to do so. Opinions were invited from departmental heads regarding alterations in the incremental systems. Since 1915 up till 1929, the expenditure on imperial services had gone up by only 8 lakhs. During the same period expenditure on provincial and subordinate services had gone

by 59 and 146 lacs respectively.

Mr. Lalji Narani, the Finance Member proceeded, had complained about the heavy debt commitments of this Government. He had, besides, thrown out a suggestion that the whole expenditure should be reduced by 30 lacs this year. The Finance Member was of opinion that it was not possible to do so.

MOTOR TAXATION DEFENDED.

Dealing with motor taxation, the Finance Member submitted that the proposal involved an increase in the registration and license fees. On an average there would be an increase of Rs. 116 on taxis and Rs. 104 on private cars. This Government had spent a good deal more on road repairs than other provinces in India. When there was a cut in other departments he saw no reason why there should not be similar cut in the road grants. The increase in taxation was not, moreover, so great as would necessitate any increase in the mileage charges of buses or taxis.

PRISONERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES

Mr. N. M. Gungul asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they are aware that at the Governor's visit to the Yeravda Jail, the whole jail excepting the European and Juvenile wards are locked up.

(b) are Government aware that this practice prevents prisoners laying their grievances personally before him.

(c) are Government aware that when any officers of the Government pay visits to the Yeravda Jail, the prisoners are warned beforehand not to make any complaint against the jail administration?

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) When the Governor visits a jail, the prison authorities are responsible for his safety, and are bound to take such precautions as they think necessary to secure it. The measures taken are in fact not as severe as the Member supposes. Other classes besides those mentioned, in particular the Convict Officers and the convicts in hospital, are not locked up on such occasions.

(b) Prisoners who desire to lay their grievances personally before His Excellency are not prevented from doing so. On various occasions, including a recent visit of the Governor to Yeravda, one or more prisoners have addressed His Excellency and their complaints have been heard by him.

(c) This is not the case. The House then rose for the day.

EUROPEAN M.L.A. CREATES SCENE IN ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 1.)

month ago, you claimed and I am using your own language that your authority was so supreme and your control so complete.

President: Will the Member resume his seat? Is there any point of order that the Hon. Member wishes to raise?

Mr. Moore: I wish to be heard on a question which vitally concerns this House on which it has not been consulted.

President: The Member might put down a motion.

Mr. Moore: I have put down a motion. If it comes on (cries of order from several members).

Mr. Moore: I have a right to be heard. I appeal to the sense of justice which I know you possess.

President: The Member can only act according to the rules and regulations of this House.

Mr. Moore: There is no rule which prevents my saying from what I have to say.

President: If the Member has any point of order to raise?

Mr. Moore remained standing.

President: The Member must resume his seat when Chair rises. If the Member has any point of order on any business before the House, he will be heard. If he has any point of order and if he has anything to represent to the Chair, he must come to his room and talk to him.

Mr. Moore: You have accepted on behalf of the House something on which the House has not been consulted. That is the point.

MR. MOORE IN TEMPER.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Why are you excited?

President: The Hon. Member need not be excited. If he has any reasonable amount of support in this House, he will always be entitled to put down a motion of no-confidence in the Chair and ask the Chair to vacate.

Mr. Moore: I am not at the moment expressing any lack of confidence. I wish to make some observations with regard to what you have just said.

President: The Hon. Member is not entitled to make any observations.

"SIT DOWN"

Mr. Moore continued standing and moved from his seat to the front row and began to raise his arms and make gestures to indicate his determination to be heard. On this there were cries of "order" from the Nationalist Benches while Official, Nominated and European benches remained silent except for subdued remarks from Dr. Suhrawardy that Mr. Moore

was right and the Chair was wrong

and whispers from the European benches to Mr. Moore to sit down. President: Will the Hon. Member resume his seat? He cannot remain standing while the Chair is standing. The Hon. Member is not entitled to make any observations on the statement which I have made.

Mr. Moore: I am entitled to make observation on the statement made.

Hon. Members: "Order, order."

Mr. Moore: A month ago you said—(cries of "order, order" from non-official benches).

President: Will the Hon. Member resume his seat?

Mr. Moore: Sir, I am speaking on behalf of the President.

President: Will the Hon. Member resume his seat?

Mr. Moore: Sir, I appeal to your sense of justice (cries of "order").

Mr. Moore: I appeal to your sense of justice which I know you possess (cries of "order order").

Hon. Members: We do not want to hear you.

Mr. Moore: Are you afraid to hear what I have got to say?

"TALKING WILDLY."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: You are talking wildly.

Mr. Moore: If you keep quiet and listen to what I have got to say perhaps you will change your mind.

President: I have already ruled the member is not entitled to be heard on this.

Mr. Moore: Are you afraid of what I have got to say.

President: Will the member resume his seat?

Mr. Moore: I wish to be heard.

President: The Member if he does not like the way in which the proceedings of this House are conducted is entitled to go out.

Mr. Moore: I prefer to stay. I am a member of this House.

President: The Member must stay under the rules and regulations of the House.

Mr. Moore: What rule am I disobeying?

President: You are disobeying every rule of this House.

Mr. Moore: No, Sir, you have stated that you have accepted the arrangement. Are we not entitled to discuss it? The House has heard nothing of this. Let me point out to the House you claimed.

President: Order, order, Sir George Schuster.

Mr. Moore (loudly): Sir, I wish to be heard and I shall be heard if not to-day, to-morrow.

Sir George Schuster then proceeded to move the bill standing in his name. For a minute or so the House witnessed the spectacle of both Sir George Schuster and Mr. Moore speaking at the same time.

MR. MOORE'S NOTE TO PRESIDENT.

After conclusion of the business on the Agenda and before adjourning the House, the President said: "I have received a note from Mr. Arthur Moore desiring to raise a point of order. I infer that the point of order is in connection with the statement I read before the House. I cannot allow a point of order as there is business on the agenda. The Hon'ble member might have raised a point of order then."

Mr. Arthur Moore: I tried to raise a point of order but I was not permitted.

President: No, when I asked the Hon'ble member if he wanted to raise a point of order, the Hon'ble member said he wanted to make observations on my statement which I disallowed.

Mr. Moore: So, Sir, I said that I wanted to raise a point of order.

"YOU DIDN'T RAISE POINT OF ORDER."

Some Hon'ble members: We heard you. You raised no point of order.

President: As a special case, I will allow the member to raise his point of order.

Mr. Moore: I am not speaking now, sir, on the want of confidence in the Chair. I only want.

MR. MOORE PULLED UP.

President: The Hon'ble member must confine himself to stating the point of order.

Mr. Moore: The point of order is this. In order that an arrangement which so vitally affects this House and is accepted in the name of the House that you should not accept it without consulting the House and affording an opportunity to the members of this House to be heard.

President: This is no point of order. The House is not entitled to discuss a decision which the Chair has made. The decision and authority is vested in the Chair under the Standing Orders and Rules of this House. In deciding the question, I have exercised the right inherent in the Chair and vested in it under the Standing Orders and Rules. I am not bound to consult the House but the members are aware that I have consulted the leaders of the parties in the House and taken them along with me all through and in the decision I have taken I have acted with their concurrence (cheers).

The House was then adjourned till to-morrow. Free Press.

Mr. Moore Resigns.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Mr. Moore Resigns from As-

sembly European Group.

Amidst the controversy between him and the European Group in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Arthur Moore has written to Sir Darcy Lindsay, the Leader, resigning his membership of the group as the differences between him and the Leader and several other members of the Group are fundamental; and he does not see his way to withdrawing some remarks in his yesterday's reply to Sir Darcy Lindsay's statement.

Mr. Moore says that he came to Delhi as an enthusiast for the Round Table Conference, but now finds that the Home opposition was based on better knowledge than Mr. Moore possessed, of the way in which the policy of conciliation would be handled by those at the head of affairs.

Mr. Moore says that he has the greatest respect for Mr. Patel, who is an able politician than those with whom he negotiates, and has convinced a high authority that his retention of the Chair is indispensable for the sake of the Round Table Conference.

ATTITUDE OF GOVT. DISINGENUOUS.

Mr. Moore says that the Government's attitude is disingenuous. It has no confidence in the Chair, yet, the Viceroy's assurance last session, that as soon as the Government lost confidence in the President, it would not hesitate to table a no-confidence motion, is being disregarded. In these circumstances, whatever the action of the European Group, Mr. Moore thinks that the European community can no longer have confidence either in the Chair or the Government and that unless confidence is swiftly restored, co-operation of all shades and communities will be compelled to revise their attitude regarding the Round Table Conference. "Indeed the Government still hopes to lure the non-co-operators at our expense," Mr. Moore declares that he would resign his seat in the Assembly if so directed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the European Association.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S PYRRHIC VICTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

which arose between the Government and myself, and I hope that the arrangement outlined in His Excellency's letter will prove to be a satisfactory solution of them. Without entering into the discussion of the legal aspects of the question, the Government have now proposed the establishment of a convention which offers the means of resolving the immediate difficulty with which we were concerned which I trust provides a permanent working basis for the future. On behalf of the House I accept the arrangement in the same spirit as that in which it has been put forward, and as a convention which will now be established provides authority for the exercise of authority by the Chair. I am glad to say that I shall always welcome and be guided on matters affecting the security of this House by the considered advice which the authorities concerned may tender to me. As the main question is now settled, I accordingly hereby direct that the galleries be re-opened on and from Monday (the 24th inst.) and passers issued to the visitors in the usual manner.—Free Press.

"A WISE DECISION."

Considerable Satisfaction.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

There was a cheerful atmosphere prevailing in the Assembly this morning as members gathered for the day's work as news had spread in the morning that a settlement had been reached in the galleries controversy that the President's authority had been vindicated by the settlement to the fullest degree. Satisfaction at the reported vindication of the Chair, it was noted, was shared by members of all the Parties in the Assembly barring a few individuals scattered all over the House who felt humiliated that their head had failed to get the President's head on a charger.

Free Press of India, it would be remembered, had stated yesterday night that a crisis had been reached owing to what amounted to an ultimatum to the President that he should make some kind of amendment to the Leader of the House. It is now learnt that there was a good deal of truth in the story but that when the choice became narrowed to either defiance of the Chair and all the consequences attendant on it and submission to the Chair, a wise decision was made and the Governor-General accepted the President's viewpoint. Lord Irwin is praised in unofficial circles for his statesmanship in bringing about a settlement but the general opinion is that His Excellency had not enhanced his prestige by holding out so long. The Free Press of India reliably learns that it was past ten P.M. in the night when the Viceroy's letter reached the President. There is however consid-

erable satisfaction that a settlement has at last been reached.—Free Press.

Budget Discussion In Assembly.

Pandit Kunru joined in criticising the Bengal and North Western Railway. He also complained that the Government were not carrying out their undertaking as regards the pay of teachers in railway high schools particularly on the 2. I. Railway. Dealing with the Budget, he said, that the figures for 1925-26 and 1930-31 showed that the revenue had grown by 1-34 crores, while the expenditure had grown at a much larger pace, by four crores more.

Col. Gidney questioned the wisdom of the nationalisation policy of the Railway Board, which was responsible for the stoppage of all new construction and wholesale retrenchment. He also wished to know where and how the Railway Reserve Fund existed and for what purpose it was inaugurated.

A CHEERLESS BUDGET.

Mr. H. P. Mody felt that the cheerless and colourless aspect of the Budget choked all demands for relief. In spite of it he urged reduction of freights on inter-provincial movements of goods, especially in the present unprecedented trade depression. He also pleaded for a scientific traffic policy and the amendment of the Railway Act. Concluding he suggested that the Kalyan power station should be scrapped and that the plant should be removed to some other place where it would give a better return.

Munshi Ishwar Saran wanted Government to enunciate their policy regarding State versus Company management of railways and also whether they would purchase the Assam Bengal and Bengal and North Western Railways when their present agreement expired. He felt that Indianisation on these railways had been slower than the high unit scheme in the Army and said that fares and freights stood where they were several years ago.

SIR G. RAINY'S REPLY.

Sir George Rainy replying to the debate spoke for three-quarters of an hour. Replying to Sir Purshodamas Thakurdas' criticism, he said that when the Railways had good years, they must have had years too. The Railway Reserve was chiefly meant to tide over bad years. Regarding the suggestion for reduction in rates on agricultural produce he said that it must take time for them to get back the revenue lost by the reductions already sanctioned. For instance, in the case of petrol, it was too early to consider any further reduction yet. The Railway Member did not agree that station building costs were extravagant. For instance, the remodelling of the Nagpur station cost 96 lakhs of which the station building cost 40 lakhs. Similarly the Lucknow building cost ten lakhs, out of a total expenditure of sixty-three lakhs on remodelling the station. On the question of Indianisation, Sir George Rainy hoped that all apprentices would be absorbed into the railway service. As regards third class passengers, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed had made an interesting suggestion, but under State Management they would probably like to imprison the Railway Member for failure to provide adequate trains—(laughter)—or imprison the members of the Standing Finance Committee for failure to make grants. (Laughter).

Pandit Malaviya: But the Railway Act provides for the punishment of passengers as well as railway officials who are responsible for overcrowding.

Sir George Rainy: I admit that the third class passenger is more important, and I am a firm believer in the effect of continuous pressure which the railways are receiving from the Assembly and Local Advisory Committees which have made them do a good deal for these passengers. It is this pressure, not drastic remedies, which will steadily improve the position.

Sir George Rainy concluding thanked the House for the helpful debate. The House then adjourned.—A.P.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE.

Charged with giving false evidence, Baburao Sitaram Parkar, a building contractor of Bombay was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Thursday.

M. K. Surveyor filed a suit in the Bombay High Court for the dissolution of partnership of B. S. Parkar, in which the accused figured as the defendant. The defendant Parkar is alleged to have filed a forged document in the case and gave false evidence in support of the same.

The Presiding Judge in the course of his judgment expressed an opinion that the document was a forged one and then sanction for the prosecution of the accused and two others who also are said to have given false evidence in the case was obtained from Mr. Justice Baker.

A warrant of arrest against the accused was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the accused presented himself in Court on Thursday.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Surve on behalf of the accused applied for bail.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 with one surety in like amount.

The other two accused have not yet been arrested.



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A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

WHO IS TO BE SAVED?

So it is coming then with a vengeance, Imperial Preference, to "save" India's premier industry! But in a manner to help Lancashire to "save" itself from Japan and perpetuate the British monopoly of the Indian market in finer piece-goods. The import duty is, we are informed, to be so framed as to levy a heavy duty on the coarser goods, mostly coming from Japan, and a lighter one on the finer goods, coming from Lancashire. The salvation of the Bombay mills lies in the manufacture of superior cloths and not in the continuation of the coarser kinds. Protection, however, is to be given only for the coarser grades where no protection is needed. It is in finer grades that protection is needed and there it is denied. But the medium grades from Japan will be shut out to make place for slightly higher grades from Lancashire, which will be saved from Japanese competition in India. And what is India to gain by this? When Japan will have the Indian market closed, she will have less need for Indian cotton, which means lesser profits to our agriculturists. What does Lancashire take from India in raw cotton to compensate for this? What will it benefit India in having lower priced cotton when there is not much of profit in the manufacture of coarse goods?

Our critics have often alleged that our objections to Imperial Preference are merely political. But in the case of the textile industry the arguments of sound economics are unanswerable. Imperial preference means only more exploitation of India by Britain.

CONTROL SILVER.

There is talk of a silver duty so as to meet the anticipated defi-

(BY "CHRONICLER")

cit in the budget. But why tax the consumer when a better method is available? At present out of a total annual silver supply of 300 million ounces, India imports 70 millions. Of late the prices have been depressed because of the increased supply, aggravated by the sales by Indo-China, which has adopted gold, and by India where the silver reserve is being disposed off. The Finance Member denies that the sales by the Indian treasury have had any effect. But no less an authority than the President of the Bank of China lays the blame on India. While China is still buying more, India is selling indiscriminately.

But why not adopt an expedient which will retain silver prices at the present level and at the same time enable the Government to replace its silver reserves? The Government now hold about 400 million ounces. Let them restrict imports into India to say, 30 or 40 million ounces and supply the rest of the demand from the treasury but in such graduated quantities and such periods as to maintain the internal prices at the same level as the outside world prices. Then the responsibility for regulating prices will rest on Government alone, who will be unable to escape by such evasive or uncertain replies such as are given in the Assembly. But will America agree? New York objected to the adoption of a gold currency in India. And dare Britain offend America?

ARE THESE LOANS WORTH IT?

Has there ever been a parallel in the financial world to the manner in which the public debt of India is being forced on an unwilling country? It may be aptly asked, why is India borrowing? Is it because India wants the money from abroad or because Britain wants to lend and to exploit? India could have borrowed in any part of the

world and at home and spend the money on whatever it liked. But this is being always denied to her. India must spend because Britain wants to find an outlet for her capital and her factories must be kept busy. It is the most ironic of situations that the British press should be doing its best to depress Indian securities by alarmist propaganda so as to scare away investors, and yet their Government compel India to borrow in London. Then there at once rush in the British capitalists to snatch away the loans. "Don't lend the money" was a peculiar cry to be followed by a loan which was oversubscribed six times within fifteen minutes. And yet we hear of the want of confidence in India's credit. We had the same kind of talk when the salt tax was doubled and yet subsequent events only exposed the falsity of the pretext to tax the country.

Is the exploitation of India by foreign capital of any use to India? Of course official apologists and retired title holders in the moffussil are never tired of singing the praises of benign British rule. A new class of capitalists has arisen which attributes all that India possesses now to British capital and enterprise. It is all well to point to our railways, and to irrigation works, and to brought about poverty? and to our foreign owned companies. But at what price have we got all these? Of how much have we been dispossessed to possess these paltry possessions? Why do not Indian industries prosper? What prevents Indian banking from development, whereas the post office savings banking prospers? The answer is too simple. One has only to refer to the mentality which attributes the little we possess to the exploitation of the country by Britain. When other countries are progressing economically by leaps and bounds, we are going backward. But they are free!

THE EDUCATIONAL PICTURES CORPORATION.

Hitherto in India motion pictures have been associated with presenting theatrical dramas and special features. "Educational Pictures Corporation" were the first in the field of visual education and to realise the usefulness of motion pictures in the field of education and propaganda in India. With the object of specialisation in this particular branch of motion pictures, the firm of Educational Pictures Corporation was organised some five years ago. They introduced many interesting and instructive films in many parts of India, and extended their co-operation to welfare organisations, educational authorities and railway publicity departments to carry out successfully programmes which they had in mind.

With the increased demand for more scientific work in this particular field of non-theatrical motion pictures and especially with the desire to produce such films in our own country they felt that it was necessary to study at first hand the actual use and making of non-theatrical motion pictures in America and Europe. With that view in mind, Mr. D. K. Patel, one of the sons of the proprietor, Dr. K. B. Patel, was sent over to Europe and America for a period of two years. Mr. Patel acquainted himself with all the phases of motion pictures and became associated with some of the leading producers and organisers of non-theatrical motion pictures. He has now returned to India fully equipped with a thorough and scientific knowledge of the science of making motion pictures, so that the Educational Pictures Corporation may be able to meet with the demands for the numerous organisations by producing for them educational and propaganda motion pictures.

The presence of Educational Pictures Corporation in Lahore forms a useful service-station for the supply and production of motion pictures for the purpose

of educational and publicity—in fact for all non-theatrical activities. The corporation not only has a large stock of high class interesting and scientifically prepared films on all kinds of subjects, but they have also now a fully equipped laboratory for the production of all kinds of such motion pictures.

The Educational Pictures Corporation has a large stock of films and they issue their own productions from time dealing with the following subjects and activities: Child Welfare, Civic Reforms, Commercial Propaganda, Government Activities, Health-Hygiene Propaganda, Industry and Engineering, Native State Functions, Prevention of Epidemics, Railway Publicity, Rural Uplift Campaigns, Social Functions, and Topical News.

ROTARY AIR COMPRESSORS

The constantly increasing use of compressed air has opened a large field to rotary air compressors. Practical experience gained during the great number of years these compressors have been in service proves that their construction ensures great reliability and safety in working, provided that due attendance, which however is very simple, is given. The principle advantage that may be cited is the high speed, allowing direct coupling to electric motors running at normal speed. In this way a very compact arrangement is obtained, easy to supervise, and requiring only a small space.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE ROTARY COMPRESSOR:

Purely rotary motion, direct-coupled to prime mover or belt-driven. Smooth running, without vibration.

No wear and tear, friction being reduced to a minimum by the patented floating rings. No valves or other parts likely to cause interruptions of service, most suitable for continuous runnings day and night. Require the minimum of attention. Continuous flow of compressed air, consequently piping of minimum diameter can be used. Receiver not required, if consumption is constant.

Floor space, weight and foundations reduced to a minimum; especially suitable for portable plants. Very small consumption of lubricants. Minimum cost of erection. Machines are delivered ready for starting work.

PORTABLE TYPES.

Though in recent years the use of compressed air has continuously grown in every line of industrial activity and most shops are equipped with a compressed air system,

yet temporary installations for compressed air were always handicapped by the great expenses of installing pipe-line. To avoid this difficulty and make the economic use of compressed air possible also on outside work, the Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works, Winterthur, have developed a number of self-contained portable compressor plants for different requirements. These types are fitted with "S.L.M.-Winterthur" Rotary Compressor and in the following lines a short description of the different types is given.

Type 1: This plant, fitted with a small rotary blower, compressor or vacuum pump has been developed for cleaning machinery by air either with pressure or vacuum. It is especially useful in machine shops or running sheds of electric railways for blowing out electric motors and for vacuum cleaning of carriages etc. It is also suitable for cotton mills where cleaning of machinery is a very important item. This plant is electrically driven.

Types 2 and 3: These plants are specially designed for the use of contractors and municipalities for excavation work, road building etc. Both types are well sprung and rubber tired and can therefore be towed by motor lorries at considerable speed. Type 2 is generally fitted with a smaller compressor and built as light as possible without sacrificing strength. The two-wheel arrangement facilitates the transportation over difficult country and winding roads.

Type 3 is the standard portable unit for general use. Its ample capacity and light but strong construction make it an ideal plant for contractors. It is fitted with efficient brakes which can also be operated by the driver of the lorry when towing.

Type 4: In places where there are trolley lines type 4 is recommended. It is also particularly suitable where space is restricted as in mines and shops, because it is built as narrow and low as possible. When such a portable compressor is available, expensive pipe lines can be dispensed with in places where compressed air is only used occasionally. This plant is generally supplied with electric drive because alongside trolley lines electric current is usually available. Where fire hazards exist, flame-proof electric equipment is used.

Type 5: This plant was specially designed for railways. It is self-propelled with a speed of 10 to 15 miles per hour. A small gang can easily be carried on it and if required a light trailer can be attached. This is a very important feature for railways where it is often necessary to get a gang and equipment quickly on the spot in case of accidents, wash outs etc. This plant is fitted with special rollers for shifting it off the rails. All portable compressor plants are fitted with an efficient cooling system consisting of radiator, fan and waterpump. In plants driven by petrol engine, the engine is connected to the same cooling system as the compressor. With this arrangement the compressor receives cold water, increasing its efficiency and the motor receives warm water which decreases its fuel consumption.

All plants are fitted with "S.L.M.-Winterthur" Rotary Compressors which are particularly suitable for portable plants on account of their smooth, vibrationless running, small weight and dimensions and continuous flow of compressed air.

THE "WHY" FOR REGULAR OIL DRAINING PERIODS.

By "THE GARGOYLE."

To secure the greatest amount of a satisfactory performance from an automobile or other automotive unit, it is not only necessary to use the oil properly, but to follow the important practice of Draining and Refilling the crankcase at regular intervals.

"When automobile engines are in operation there always exists the tendency towards dilution of the crankcase oil, water accumulation, corrosion and sludge, and while these conditions are more prevalent during the cold weather or winter months, they are also known to be present during summer.

"Dilution is the trouble most frequently met with. Unvaporized fuel is absorbed by the oil film on the cylinder walls and is scraped down into the crankcase by the piston rings. Some also reaches the crankcase by blowing past the pistons. This unvaporized fuel mixes with and thins out the crankcase oil.

"Dilution is caused principally by running an engine cold or below normal operating temperatures. It is also caused by excessive use of the choke. Both of these causes are particularly pronounced in winter.

"Where excessive dilution is present there is always the danger of burned bearings and scored cylinders as well, as other difficulties such as over-oiling, fouled spark plugs and poorly-seated val-

ves. The thinned oil does not provide the necessary protecting film on the frictional surfaces, which results in rapid wear. It also lessens the piston ring sealing ability of the oil resulting in blow-by, and increases the dilution already present in the crankcase oil.

"Dilution cannot be entirely prevented, but it can be controlled in a large measure through the proper use of the carburettor choke and the correct use of a good radiator cover.

"As dilution takes place, while the engine is warming up and when the choke is in use the oil becomes more and more diluted. In addition the oil becomes contaminated with particles of worn metal, carbon and road dust which tend to cut the bearing surfaces as the oil thins out.

"To secure the best results, it is highly important that the crankcase be drained and refilled with the correct oil each 500 miles in winter and each 1,000 miles in summer.

"Frequent crankcase draining by owners will of course, increase oil sales. But a primary object in draining is to give the car owner better service and longer life from his car. Anyone who has anything to do with design, manufacture and servicing of automobiles will concur with this advice.

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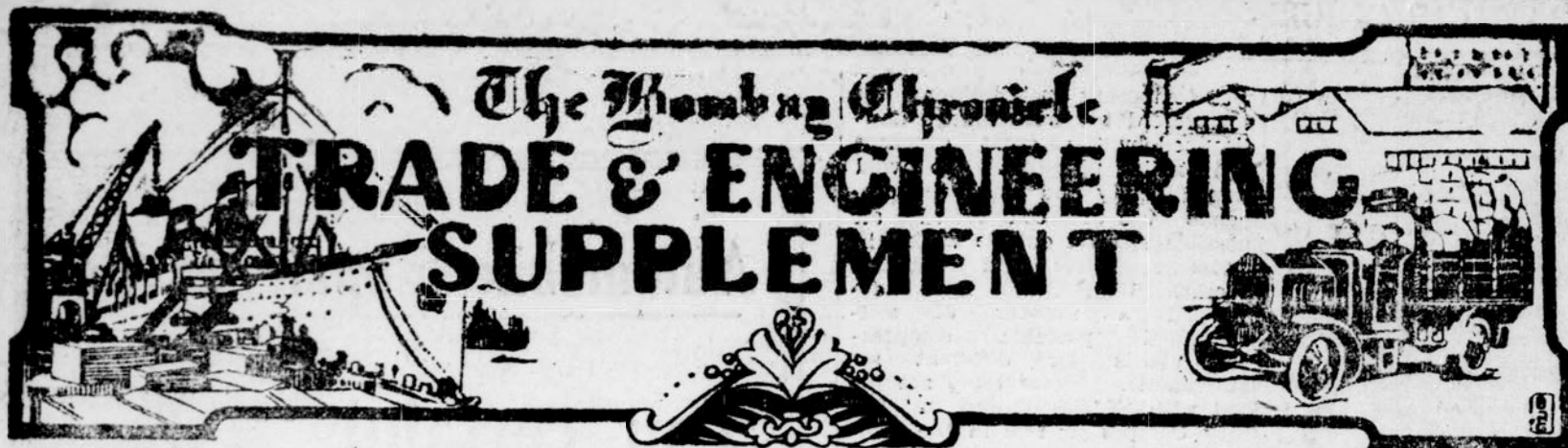
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Mr. D. K. Patel, of the Educational Pictures Corporation, Lahore.

ing from those diseases. This can be achieved effectively by the use of motion pictures which will be in all cases seen with rapt attention. When they actually see the evils of ignoring the laws of health and general welfare with their own eyes and the comparison between health and disease as presented to them by the motion pictures lasting effect is produced on their minds and they take the matter seriously. It is then that some tangible good results from the efforts put in by the government, municipal and health organisations for the purpose of promoting the lessons of health organisations for the pur-



HIGH DRAFTING.

(By SOHRAB S. KHAN.)

This is an extract from the author's prize essay on "Recent Improvements in Textile Machinery" submitted to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association.

The main object of high-drafting is to reduce the costs of manufacturing yarn, without detriment to the quality. The reduction in costs of manufacture is the fundamental object, and it can be achieved in two ways: either by eliminating one or more processes from the sequence of fly frames, by spinning from intermediate bobbins for instance; or if the elimination of any process is not deemed practicable, then by retaining all the processes and instead of spinning from a much coarser hank roving, which would greatly increase the production of the fly frames and allow a corresponding reduction in their number. In the former instance, the advantage in costs would be greater than in the second instance, while in the latter case the quality of the yarn is likely to be better owing to the advantage of the extra doubling. However, if more than one process is eliminated, which is not customary, the advantage in costs would be much greater. The reduction in costs in the form of less capital outlay on machinery; less building space; reduced power consumption, maintenance charges, stores etc.; and lower insurance and depreciation. With the elimination of one process or an equivalent reduction in the number of final fly frames, the reduction in the capital outlay for the card room would be about 40 per cent., and the reduction in the card room floor space would be about 25 per cent. To give one illustration, a mill on the Continent with 80,000 ring spindles on the ordinary system, required 70 fly frames. The plant was changed over to the high-drafting system with an addition of 60,000 ring spindles, making in all 140,000 spindles. However, in spite of this considerable increase, the existing 70 fly frames were able to supply all the roving required by producing coarser hank roving.

When one or more processes are eliminated it would be necessary to produce a somewhat lighter hank roving on one or all of the remaining processes; and when all the processes are retained it is necessary to produce a coarser hank roving at one or all of the processes. But in both cases, a much coarser hank roving is spun from than is ordinarily employed. The second object of high-drafting is to spin a better yarn by a more effective and reliable control of the cotton fibres during the drafting process.

It will readily be understood that ordinary drafting, which must have the settings of the drafting organs slightly wider than the nominal length of the staple, leaves a very high percentage of the total fibres in a 'floating' condition and uncontrolled. The lack of control of the short fibres is due to the compulsory wide settings from the nip of the front rollers to the middle rollers. High-drafting seeks to give, and renders possible, a more effective and reliable control of the shorter fibres by reducing to a minimum the number of fibres which are 'floating' or uncontrolled, at the point where the actual drafting takes place. High-drafting arrangements permit of a much closer sitting of the drafting organs, and it is this element that reduces so considerably the percentage of the 'floating' fibres. It is, in this feature, that high-drafting systems secure a distinct advantage over the ordinary system. In American cotton it is calculated that ordinary drafting arrangements frequently leave 80 to 85 per cent. of the fibres uncontrolled, whereas the closing setting, possible in most high-drafting systems, reduces this percentage to about 50 to 55 per cent. When it is realised what this increased control during the process of drafting means, it is surely not a difficult matter to decide which system is the more likely to give the better result." (Textile Recorder.)

PRINCIPLES OF HIGH-DRAFTING.

The fundamental principle of high-drafting is that of a more thorough and efficient control of the floating or shorter fibres than is possible in ordinary

drafting. However, this does not mean that it is applicable only to short staple cotton. As a matter of fact, the longer the staple, the higher is the possible amount and quality of the drafting, because in long staple cottons the percentage of short fibres that escape control are very much smaller than in the case of short staple cottons. The more and better control of the fibres, and the gentle treatment of the same in many of the high-draft systems, fully compensate for the loss of doublings and the adverse effects of same on the yarn, and many a time even improves the quality of the yarn.

In almost all of the different systems of high-drafting, the better control of the fibres is achieved by means of arrangements for a much closer setting between the nip of the front and middle rollers. This is rendered possible by four means: (1) by the use of a pair of leather bands as in the Casablanca system, (2) by the use of the smallest practicable pair of middle rollers with an additional pair of rollers behind the same as in the Toennissen system, (3) by the use of different special types of middle rollers such as circum-grooved and flexible rollers as in the V. T. R. and the C. S. L. systems respectively, and (4) by the combined use of a lower leather band and small diameter top rollers on the same as in the Le Blan-Roth system.

APPLICABILITY AND CAPABILITY OF HIGH-DRAFTING.

High-drafting could be applied to fly frames, ring frames, and mules, but hitherto its application has been to the greatest extent to ring frames, to a very small extent to fly frames, and practically nil to mules. Excepting some well-known systems such as the Casablanca and V. T. R., the majority of the other systems are devised for application to ring frames. Some of the systems could be applied to existing frames with little alteration and extra costs, such as the V. T. R., while many others necessitate much alteration, practically amounting to a replacement of the whole drawing mechanism. This is one of the reasons deterring of high-drafting and for that reason a system that is easy, simple, and cheap, besides being equally efficient, is preferable. As described above, there are three main commercial types of systems embodying the aprons principle, the 3-roller principle, and the 4-roller

principle. Considering their capabilities, all the high-draft systems are capable of spinning from roving bobbins; many are capable of spinning from intermediate bobbins, such as the Casablancas and the V. T. R.; some are also capable of spinning from slubbing bobbins such as the Ferrand system; and a few are even capable of spinning from drawing slivers such as the Hartmann system.

However, a note of warning is sounded, because though it is possible to even draw out a card sliver to yarn at one operation by a combination of the aprons and rollers which provides the greatest capacity for length of draft, still in such a case the variation in weight owing to the absence of doublings would be too great as well as the opportunity of taking out the fly at the different processes would be lost. Therefore, the best method is to eliminate only one process of roving and spin from intermediate bobbins with an increase of little more than double (about 125 per cent.) the draft, though it is advocated by some that a greater advantage is derived by spinning from roving, and thereby improving the quality of the yarn instead of eliminating the roving process, this also effecting a saving in the number of rovings required and allowing the elimination of some by reason of the coarser hank roving. In such a case the advantage of the extra doubling at the roving is retained and a much coarser roving is supplied instead, for comparative counts spun on the ordinary system, which enables the reduction of a number of roving frames to be made. Even it is advocated by a few that the advantage of high-drafting should be utilised in spinning from a double roving instead of a single one, and thereby considerably improving the quality and regularity of the yarn. However, the general consensus of opinion is in favour of spinning from intermediate bobbins. As to the length of drafting possible with high drafting, it is capable of producing anything from a draft of 10 to 400, with one or the other of the systems, though extreme drafting is generally at the cost of quality, but with double or even somewhat more of the amount of draft, yarns could be spun that could compare favourably in appearance, evenness, and strength, compared with the yarns produced on the ordinary systems. The other advantage of high-drafting is the possibility of

using mixed cottons, as long and short staples are spinnable on the same frame.

MAIN TYPES OF HIGH-DRAFT SYSTEMS.

Of the three main types viz., (1) the aprons type, (2) the 3-roller type, and (3) the 4-roller type, theoretically the aprons system (Casablancas) is the nearest approach in principle to an ideal fibre-controlling arrangement as it permits of a somewhat closer setting than is possible in the roller systems and which permits effective controlling and guiding of the fibres during drafting. However, it is a little complicated, and in practice it was at first found that the action of the leathers was not very positive and consistent, and there was a tendency of accumulation of fly underneath and about the leather bands which retarded the steady and smooth action of the bands. But lately a considerable improvement has been made in the Casablanca system, and means are provided for keeping the leather bands at the proper tension and preventing the accumulation of fly. In fact, now it is one of the ideal systems for spinning short staple cotton such as Indian cotton, and for spinning from a mixture of long and short staples such as American and Indian cotton, as in this system the long as well as the short fibres are completely controlled, which allows all the fibres to be drawn easily and properly when gripped by the front roller. This system has satisfactorily proved its merits in many cases.

In the 3-roller system there is generally a light, hollow, smooth middle top roller which allows easy passage of the fibres without breaking them and thus facilitates drafting, but the chief defect of this system is that the light top roller often does not revolve at the same surface speed as the bottom roller and owing to this slippage there is uneven drafting and irregular yarn; besides, there is practically no break draft between the back and the middle pair of rollers. As an improvement over the light roller, a system employing circum-grooved middle top roller is devised, in which the middle top roller is neither hollow nor light, but there are circumferential rig-grooves on it which permit the use of a heavy roller for proper and regular drafting without in the least damaging the staple in spite of the fundamental closer setting between the front and the middle pair of rollers. This latter system has proved satisfactory, and is probably the best of the 3-roller type, and one of the best devised up-to-date. The 3-roller system is the cheapest, and consequently is adopted where the initial costs is the chief consideration. The 3-roller type is much adopted on the Continent.

The 4-roller system was invented as an improvement on the 3-roller type. In it an extra pair of rollers is installed behind the light pair of middle rollers. The idea is that the light middle roller in the 3-roller system is inefficient for giving any break draft with a tendency of causing the roving to be drawn in irregular lumps, and therefore the extra pair of rollers would give a good break draft between the middle and the back roller and thus effect a more regular drafting. The main advantage of this type of system is that owing to the regular break draft between the third and the fourth pairs of rollers the roving is slightly opened up, and is thus well prepared for the high-drafting process. This system is claimed to give very good results, on medium and fine counts, and is given greater preference in England.

The different types of rollers used in the different roller systems of high-drafting are: Flexible Roller (C. S. L. system)—Circum-grooved Roller (V. T. R. system)—Smooth Steel Roller—Cast Iron Roller—Fish-Scale Roller (Werning system)—Aluminum Roller (Fonseca's system)—Wooden Roller with Iron Core—Flexible Roller with positive drive (Whitley's Patent)—Johannsen Roller—Elastic Roller.

The different systems of high-drafting so far known are: Casablancas—Jannik—Toennissen—V. T. R.—C. S. L.—Le Blan-Roth—Ferrand

Gibello
Werning
Lefevre
Vanni
Schaeffbaum
Hartmann
Ingoldstadt
Basso-Massner
Waco
Engelmann
Fonseca's
Latsh.
Heuser-Staub
Cesoni
Marzoli
Asch-Solveen
Platt's
Howard and Bullough
Tweedales and Smalley's
Hetherington's
Assa Lees.

There are a number of other systems, patented, but not specified by any particular name.

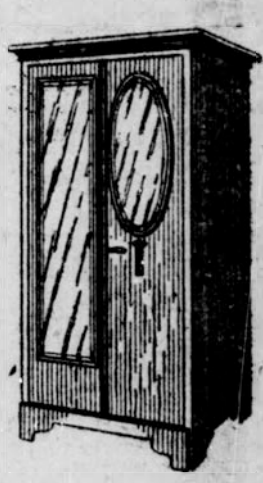
SOME OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Owing to the very much heavier hand roving supplied for spinning, the rotation of the back top roller is required to be much more positive, because as the top roller is driven by friction the much greater thickness of the roving would negative some of the frictional power, and the feeding of the roving by the back roller would not be positive. To eliminate this the back top roller could be made more heavy to give it a positive motion, but as in such a case there are chances of mishandling and dropping the roller on the roving too heavily and thereby rupturing and damaging the fibres and the bottom roller respectively, this roller is not made heavier but instead it is sometimes fluted with fine flutes similar in pitch and depth to those of the bottom roller which gives it a more positive drive by minimising the loss of frictional power. In some cases it is weighted by means of a special saddle arrangement to achieve the same object, and in a few cases it is even positively driven by gearing from the bottom roller. Another important factor in high-drafting is the 'break' draft. The break draft, the object of which is to destroy the twist in the roving and thus prepare it for the final draft, is more necessary in high-drafting owing to the thicker bulk of the roving supplied, and therefore it is generally essential that a high-draft system should have an efficient break draft. The amount of break draft depends upon the amount of twist in the roving. A deterrent factor in high-drafting is the greater accumulation of fluff and fly on and about the drawing roller or mechanism to a greater or smaller extent. However, it must be considered that in all drafting processes there is always a certain amount of allowable fluff and fly thrown out at each process, and therefore as the number of drafting processes is generally reduced in high-drafting, it is quite natural that a greater amount of fluff and fly would be thrown out at the final process, the excess generally comprising the amount that would have been thrown out at the eliminated processes. However, in many systems additional top and bottom clearers are fitted for collecting such excessive fly. Another factor is that a much closer setting is possible only if the middle top roller (in the case of roller systems) is sufficiently light enough, otherwise 'crackers' in the yarn would form and the setting will have to be made wider. Thus the weight of the middle top roller has an important bearing on the distance of the setting. In some of the systems employing circum-grooved or plain middle rollers there is a saving of roller covering. Also, it is claimed that as the fibres are ruptured much less in high-drafting, it is possible to use shorter stapled and lower-priced cotton for given counts of yarn without sacrificing anything in quality.

FLOATING DOCK FOR THE GANGES.

Under the superintendence of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Triton, consulting engineers, of Westminster, Swan, Hunter and Wigam Richardson, Ltd., of Wallasey-on-Tyne have constructed a floating dock which, after erection at Wallasey Shipyard, was dismantled and has now been shipped in pieces to India. The dock is a sectional pontoon dock and is self-docking. The two walls are each a separate and complete structure resting on four pontoons and each of the latter is divided into watertight compartments. Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigam Richardson have built several docks of this type, with lifting capacities of from 5,000 tons to 400 tons and for service in various parts of the world. One was built for Saratov on the Volga, another for Aden, three for Lagos and one for Forcados in Nigeria. Quite recently they despatched one to the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. The dock that has just been shipped to India was fully erected at the builders' works at Wallasey, and every part marked for re-erection. It was then dismantled and shipped in plates, angles and various pieces to India. It will be re-erected by Indian labour, under European supervision, on the right bank of the Ganges

Burglars' Strenuous Attack on a GODREJ CABINET



A MERCHANT FIRM'S EXPERIENCES

Thakkar Brothers,

Wholesale and Retail Cap Merchants
Telephone No. 22060, Kalkbadevi Road,
Bombay, 6th Nov., 1929.
Letter No. 426

To Messrs. GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. CO., BOMBAY

Dear Sirs,
We feel we owe you an expression of our sincere gratitude for the great service one of your Steel Cabinets has rendered us last night. We have been using a Safe and a Cabinet size 1 of your make. Some thieves entered our shop one night last year and attempted in vain to break open the Safe and the Cabinet. Last night again a gang of badmashes broke through two doors on the first floor of the house and entered our shop but this time they came equipped with many different tools and appliances and set upon your Cabinet evidently with much resource and great vigour but we feel extremely delighted to tell you that despite all their strength and skill your Cabinet was found invincible and they had to depart rubbing their hands. Had it been otherwise we shudder to think of the consequences. From our personal experiences good and bad of goods of different makes we hold the strength of your Cabinets in very high esteem and we believe that your Cabinets are doing a great public service.

We wish you every success with all our heart.
We are,
Yours faithfully,
THAKKAR BROS.
per Mawji Madan Thakkar.

Many thousands of our Patent Steel Cabinets yearly find their way to homes and offices all over the country because they are in every way preferable to wooden wardrobes and cupboards. They are theft-resisting and being all steel fire-resisting. They are vermin-proof, handsome in appearance and cost no more than wooden cupboards. All the parts are chemically and mechanically treated in the best known methods to make them rust-proof before being painted.

We employ 600 men permanently. Our works which cover a roofed area of 60,000 square feet are completely equipped with the best labour-saving machinery, processes and devices several of them of our own invention as are our products. Due to this organization we are able to produce these Cabinets of repute without a fault and to sell them at their low prices.

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at Mokameh Ghat, about 50 miles below Patna.

With the rise of the river during the rainy season the dock will be floated into the stream. The overall length is 210 ft., the width between the walls being 56 ft., and the overall width about 66 ft. The lifting capacity is 500 tons, and the depth of water over the keel blocks will be 4-12 ft. The dock will be employed in repairing shallow draft paddle steamers, barges and landing stages, there being a ferry service between Mokameh Ghat and Samaria Ghat on the left bank. The current of the Ganges is very strong at times, and ample provision of cables and anchors has been made to hold the dock against the stream even when loaded to its maximum capacity. The spaces between the four pontoons carrying the walls are decked over with teak planks. In a house on one of the walls is the controlling gear to work the valves for floating and draining the dock. On the top of one wall is a vertical multitubular Cochran boiler, supplying steam to an engine which works the pumping machinery through a vertical shaft.

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PERRY & Co., Grant Rd., Bombay

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COTTON CROP.

1089660 Bales.

The fourth memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Indian States for the season 1929-30 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay is as under—

On an average of the five years ending 1927-28, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 28.9 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of the Indian State of Baluchistan, which, on an average, occupies about 2.9 per cent of the total area under the cotton crop in the whole of India.

Estimates up to 1st Feb. 1930.) The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below—

	British Districts.	Indian States.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	4,261,000	2,016,000
Sindh	299,000	11,000
Total	4,560,000	2,027,000

Grand Total 6,587,000 acres. 10.6 per cent below the corresponding area of the last year, but 5.9 per cent. over the decennial average at the same date. Area increased in Gujarat due to good rains at sowing time, but decreased in the Deccan and Karnataka owing to holding off of rains at the time of sowing. In Sindh, the area shows a general decline due to late inundation of the river.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop had a good start under the favourable weather conditions and the excellent rains received in July and showed a healthy development in the beginning; but later on it had to struggle against many adverse factors, especially in the north of the Division, such as (1) the absence or deficiency of rains during the growing period—from the middle of August to the middle of September, (2) the intense heat in October, (3) the depredations of locusts in October-November and (4) the cloudy weather accompanied by scanty showers of rain and severe cold in December-January which caused shedding of cotton-bolls. The net result of these unfavourable features has been that the high expectations once entertained about the yield of the crop are not likely to be realised and in many places the crop is expected to give a return below the normal. In the Deccan, where the early varieties of cotton are mostly cultivated, the crop in Khandesh was sown in time and showed good progress in its early stage, but the long drought in the middle of the season adversely affected its further development and, although the good rains received in the third week of September appreciably improved the situation, the oppressive heat in October hastened the maturity of the crop, which further suffered in places from locust attack. As a consequence, the outturn of the crop, it is feared, will be much below the normal. In the South Deccan, owing to the deficiency of rains from June to August, sowings were completed with difficulty and the stand of the crop was also poor. The crop that had not withered benefited by the opportune and general rains which occurred about the middle of September and again early in October, but the long break of rains during the period of growth prejudicially affected the yield of the crop to a considerable extent. The crop in the canal area and that helped with irrigation, however, fared well on the whole. In the Karnataka, where the late varieties of cotton are generally grown, there was much delay in sowing due to very deficient rains in July and August and this caused considerable anxiety in the early part of the season. General good rains from the middle of September, however, encouraged sowings on a fairly extensive scale and the crop made good progress generally under the favourable rains received in October and again in the first week of November. The crop is also reported to be free from any disease and is expected to return a fair yield on the whole. In Sindh the crop was sown rather late due to late inundation of river. It was seriously damaged by the unprecedented heavy rains and floods in July and August and the frequent ravages of locusts during the growing period. It also suffered from various diseases and insect pests such as wilt, bollworm, root-rot, white ants, etc. The crop that survived was badly affected by the cold wave in the latter half of December. All these factors have very adversely affected the crop in Sindh and its outturn is expected to be miserably poor this year.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between sixty-five and seventy-five per cent of the normal except in the Ahmedabad district and the Western India States Agency, where it is expected to come up to only between forty-five and fifty per cent of the normal. In the Deccan the outturn of the crop in the north may range between sixty and seventy per cent of the normal, while in the south it may vary from forty-five to sixty per cent of the normal. In the Karnataka the crop may yield between sixty and seventy per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in Sindh, for reasons already stated above, may come up to only about forty per cent of the normal in the Thar Parkar district, whereas in the other two cotton growing districts, viz., Hyderabad and Nawabshah, the yield may be still lower—not more than about twenty-five per cent of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below—

	British Districts.	Indian States.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	740,000	302,000
Sindh	45,000	3,000
Total	785,000	305,000

1,090,000 bales. 19.7 and 12.4 per cent, respectively below the corresponding estimated outturn of the last year and the decennial average at the same date.

Classified by varieties, the Area and Outturn under the different denominations now stands as shown below—

Variety	Area in acres	Outturn in bales.
Dholera	2,170,695	313,267
Broach	662,356	142,680
Khandesh	1,562,002	245,270
Barsi and Nandur	271,463	32,728
Kumta and		
Dharwar	1,561,299	272,778
Westerns	249,056	34,953
Sindh	310,263	47,975
Total	6,587,634	1,089,660

(Includes 22,555 acres of American variety with an estimated outturn of 5,244 bales.)

Of the total estimated outturn about 41.9 per cent. may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and Western India States Agency, 25.9 per cent to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan and about 27.8 per cent to the Karnataka, British Districts and Indian States combined, while the remainder 4.4 per cent. belongs to Sindh.

INDIAN COTTON CO LTD.

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. Mr. B. N. Ganundia presiding, the report and accounts for the year ended 30th September 1929 showed that the company made a profit of Rs. 1,88,900, including Rs. 3,600 brought forward from last year's account. The profit was distributed as follows: A 15 per cent dividend taking up Rs. 93,750; Rs. 30,000 for Depreciation; Rs. 30,000 for Reserve; Rs. 18,000 for Taxes; Rs. 8,000 bonus to staff, leaving Rs. 9,200 to be carried over.

It was pointed out that the Directors could not disclose the brokerage paid on the purchase of the membership card of the New York Cotton Exchange at a price of Rs. 1,07,000. The directors had realised large profits because of this card.

A shareholder asked why the company insured with foreign companies. The Directors said they held agencies of foreign companies from which the company earned Rs. 25,000 a year. But whenever they had surplus business it was placed preferably with Indian companies.

The report was adopted.

NEW BEHAR CO. LD.

At the annual general meeting of the New Behar Co. Ltd. Mr. B. N. Ganundia presiding, the report and accounts for last year showed a profit of Rs. 214,200. The profit was disposed of as follows: a 15 per cent dividend taking up Rs. 93,750; Rs. 50,000 for Depreciation; Rs. 35,000 for Reserves; Rs. 20,000 for Taxes; Rs. 8,000 for Bonus to staff, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,400 to be carried forward.

The report was adopted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chartered Bank of India and C.	£16-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116
National Bank	£45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-3/8
Conversion Loan	£76
India Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-1/4
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47
Loan	£40-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£58
Consols	£53-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-3/8
Ex. Divided.	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 20.
S.S. Benlomond, Smith, Moulin.
S.S. Nurmahal, Peet, Rangoon.
S.S. Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
S.S. Chakla, Chandler, Karachi.
S.S. City of Khartoum, Jones, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

February 21.
S.S. Varela, Beaugh, Bureh.
S.S. Rehmani, Lede, Jeddah.
S.S. Guzana, Lamb, Karachi.
S.S. Budarpur, Wright, Marmagao.
S.S. Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
S.S. Begum, Hinton, Java.

LOADING.

February 20.
Steamer Clan Macbride for Dunkirk.
Steamer City of Salford for Dunkirk.
Steamer Kaiser-I-Hind for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind: The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Kaiser-I-Hind is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 6th instant, a general cargo and 125 passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S.S. Rahmani: The T. M. Co.'s steamer Rahmani will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.
S.S. Benlomond: The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Benlomond arrived in harbour yesterday from Mouleim with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Nurmahal: The T. M. Co.'s steamer Nurmahal arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.
S.S. Jalaveera: The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Chakla: The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Khartoum: The K. N. Co.'s steamer City of Khartoum arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.
S.S. Varela: The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bureh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gazana: The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Gazana will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalavihar: The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Jalavihar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Badarpur: The B.S.O. & D. Co.'s steamer Badarpur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagao with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

IMPORTS.

February 20.
S.S. Crostafels, Agent: L. Edwards Ltd. From Hamburg:—269 cases lanterns, 446 cases beer, 359 cases glassware, 20 cases cotton wool, 112 cases paper, 33 cases machinery, 188 cases wire netting, 150 cases tiles, 60 cases chimneys, 112 cases hinges, 1795 cases spelter, 17 cases bolts and nuts, 170 cases wine, 500 cases slates, 100 cases bone glue, 635 cases spirits, 142 bales leather manure, 300 bags epsom salt, 155 cks chemicals, 527 drums dyes dry, 300 bags barytes, 200 bales Y.M. sheets, 150 bales Y.M. squares.

From Antwerp:—470 coils iron 225 cases glassware, 100 cases slate, 30 cases barytes, 20 cases bolts and nuts, 1000 bags epsom salt, 793 bales steel bars, 500 bales steel sheets, 84 bales steel shafting.

For Antwerp:—470 coils iron wire, 100 drums colours, 132 drums dye paste, 1442 drums dyes dry, 1439 cases glassware, 35 cases soap, 178 cases syrup, 30 cases slates, 45 cases dextrine, 1559 cases farina, 281 cases tiles, 54 cases straw boards, 4804 bales steel angles, 13789 bales steel bars, 841 bales steel joists, 240 bales steel rods, 6253 bales steel hoops, 6263 bales galv'd sheets, 155 cases beer, 100 bags vegetable products, 80 bags starch, 993 drums chemicals.

EXPORTS.

February 20.
S.S. Viceroy of India for London: 12 cases bristles J. A. Begbie and Co.; 22 bales animal skin M. Tadak; 1 bale animal skin L. Hassam; 38 bales animal skin H. Osman and Co.; 4 bales animal skin A. H. L. Tharia; 1 bale animal skin; 3 bales woollen carpets. A. Jansshedd; 1 bale woollen carpets. F. Zulullah; 1 bale woollen carpets. Cox and Kings Ltd.; 25 bales cotton fly V. A. Save.

For Constantinople: 1 bale woollen carpets A. Jansshedd; 1 bale woollen carpets. A. Jansshedd; 41 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

S.S. Warfield for Antwerp: 26 bales hemp M. Nissim; 220 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 1215 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hull: 100 bales hemp M. Nissim.
For Havre: 50 bales hemp M. Nissim; 10 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.; 2 bales cotton raw Vercell; 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw J. Veerji and Co.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 80/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76.
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/10.
6 1/2 per cent 1950y Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1969 Rs. 88/14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 75.
Forward Rates.—4th March settlement. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/13; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/12/6.
Tone of Market:—Quieter, small inquiry.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. China sold. India bought at the decline.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.85-4.92.
Paris Cross Rate Francs 124.26.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

3 months Discounts 3 7/8 per cent.
6 months Discounts 3 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Call money 5 per cent.
One month 5 1/4 per cent.
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Castor seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44/10; highest Rs. 45/-; lowest Rs. 44/9; closing Rs. 44/14-1/2.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 46/6; highest Rs. 46/8; closing Rs. 46/6.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 47/12; lowest Rs. 47/11; closing Rs. 47/15.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 19.

Copper, Braziers £92-1/2
Yellow Metal £89
Spelter, Hard Indian £17-3/4
Brands £17-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £11-5/8
Tin, English Ingots £175-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 month 3-29/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 month 3-29/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

PERSECUTION OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Continued from page 6.

Galleries but the ending of the system of administration in India, which derives its instruction from India Office, Whitehall and other places. They could not understand that the enemies of their country's freedom were men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Birkenhead and Lord Brentford and if anything was necessary to create 'impression' it was at these quarters and not in British Museum. But the rest of the student community could not do anything; lest if they were to make any effort to vindicate themselves, it would be construed not only in this country but also by our Liberal friends in India as an impatient effort of the gully and they would be suffering without complaint and they triumphed. For after three days of Sphinx-like attitude, the Scotland Yard discovered that the notorious perpetrator of the crime in Museum was nobody but a young Englishman from Brighthelm. Even the Press insists upon maintaining that the Indian students had something to do with the 'conspiracy' and the authorities of the Museum insist upon strict surveillance of the Indian student population.

And still more the High Commissioner for India, who is the guardian-angel of the Indian students, has kept his lips sealed and does not care to vindicate the 1200 Indian students that are under his charge in London. "SHAME ON INDIAN EMPLOYERS."

When last month, the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Great Britain held its annual banquet, one of the members in the course of his speech referred to the unfortunate plight of the Indian worker, whose average income, he was pained to say, did not exceed seven shillings a month. Sir Atul Chatterjee, who was the guest of the Chamber, interjected by making an outburst "shame on the employers." This remark of the Indian High Commissioner though it ought to be treated less seriously has a certain amount of significance behind it. In the first place, nobody will deny the fact that the interjection was uttered by one who was the guest of the Chamber, which is a body composed of the representatives of the Indian employers themselves. Secondly, it did not dawn upon the worthy protagonists of Labour on any former occasion to indulge in such a cheap sneer when the powers at Whitehall were other than the Labour Government. Not long ago early last year when the Toxy Party ruled Westminster, Sir Atul Chatterjee represented India at the annual session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. At this session, your readers will remember, the German delegate, Mr. Furtwangler, referred to the appalling condition of the Indian worker and in severe language criticised the Indian employers. Except Mr. N. M. Joshi, neither Sir Atul nor Dr. Paranjape raised a voice in support of the German delegate's contention but to the great astonishment of the Labour delegates of various nationalities, Sir Atul acquiesced in the statement of Dr. Paranjape, who termed the visit of Mr. Furtwangler to India as that of a globe-trotter incompetent to draw a correct picture of the Indian worker. The moral is look at this picture and look at that. Sir Atul in the Tory administration and Sir Atul in the Labour administration, ready to play to the tune of two different masters.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' "FLIRTATIONS."

The Chamber banquet incidentally reminds me of the misleading report that has appeared in "Liberty" of Calcutta from its London correspondent. The report does a great injustice to the Chamber and its Chairman, Mr. Erulkar, who, according to the paper, has not been serious about the Coastal Shipping Bill introduced in the Assembly. Now to say the least this conclusion is far from true. Any body who has watched the career and activities of the Chamber as well as that of its Chairman will agree that on no occasion has either of them shown any tendency "to flirt with British business magnates" as, unfortunately, opined by the Calcutta paper. To it the "Chamber which is exploiting Indian nationalism has received concessions. It is likely to be used by the British businessmen for anti-nationalist purposes by baits and petty concessions." In this connection, it is impossible for any one to conceive that apart from his position as the Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. Erulkar due to his interest in the Scindia Steamship Company of which firm he is the London Manager and Director, would not watch the real interest of the Indian shipping. Besides this only on the 10th January, giving a spirited rejoinder to the many controversial points raised by Sir Basil Blackett in his paper before the Royal Society of Arts, Mr. Erulkar as the spokesman of the Chamber, stated that the two main causes which perpetuated the poverty of the Indian masses were in the first place the absence of free and compulsory education and, secondly, the economic and fiscal policy of India which was without any natural view-point, consequently failing to serve the economic needs of the country. In unequivocal term he further asked for a Government policy that would effectively resist the selfish and evil influences of the British interests by adopting a sound 'national policy in the best interests of the country'. From the way in which the affairs of the Chamber are handled in this country, it is obvious that its Chairman is ever alert to watch and anxiously how far the promised change of Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the economic policy will be materialised so that the idea of exploitation of India in British interests may become a thing of the past. If Mr. Erulkar by his speech at the banquet was "manoeuvring for better terms in negotiations to drop Mr. Haji's Bill" as reported by "Liberty," one of the 14 demands of Mahatma Gandhi to reserve the coastal trade of India to the merchants of the country ought to be taken, according to the judgment of "Liberty," as his betrayal of Indian nationalism. But so far no such verdict has

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MR. KHADILKAR.

(From Our Own Correspondent. POONA, Feb. 19.)

Since Mr. K. P. Khadilkar's release from jail, Poona city where he spent the best and the most inspiring part of his life, was looking forward to give him a grand public reception. That opportunity came at last on Tuesday when a largely attended public meeting was held in the Shilpi Mandir under the presidency of Mr. H. V. Tulpule to accord him hearty welcome on his first visit to Poona after his release. At the outset Mr. Khadilkar was garlanded on behalf of nearly a dozen institutions such as the Kesari-Maharatta Institution, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Youth League, the City Congress Committee, Tilak Maha Vidyalyaya, and others. After this several speeches were delivered in praise of Mr. Khadilkar's patriotism, oratory and play-writing by Messrs. C. V. Vaidya D. V. Gokhale, L. B. Bhopatkar, S. D. Deo, and a few others.

Mr. Vaidya said that, though Mr. Khadilkar was reduced in body, his penance for the nation had brought greater weight to his words. Mr. Bhopatkar referred to his public services of over two dozen years. Mr. Bhopatkar condemned Government for putting an old man like him into jail and said that, while in free countries, a leader's powerfulness is appreciated, in dependent countries he is punished for his love of the Motherland. Mr. S. D. Deo assured Mr. Khadilkar that young men of Maharashtra would come forward to go to jail to give Mr. Khadilkar rest in his old age.

GIVE SUPPORT TO MAHATMA. On his rising to speak, Mr. Khadilkar was received with a thundering ovation. Like a seasoned play-wright that he is, his speech was full of dramatic skill. It rose and fell as the occasion demanded and it was most effective. In the course of his address he remarked, "I thank you all for the great honour you have done me this evening. I was sent to jail for political reasons and not for my plays. I have, however, said that the Government gave me all facilities for writing a play and I have got ready to play. As a writer I was given facilities by the Government."

One woman by name Tami Korade was tried by the Sessions Judge for poisoning her husband by mixing up glass with his food. She pleaded guilty to the charge. But she was released as it was her very first offence.

Mr. Rambhor was fined two rupees by the Cantonment Magistrate for concealing a case of small-pox. The accused pleaded ignorance. But the Magistrate observed that ignorance was no excuse.

been given, as every one knows, that it cannot be a true verdict.

LATE MR. K. B. MAVLANKAR.

By the death of Mr. K. B. Mavlankar on Saturday last, the Indian community in England has lost one of its best supporters in all its public activities. To Mr. Mavlankar, the community owed much of its prosperity at the Indian Social Club. To his indefatigable energy, the Indian Chamber of Commerce owed its inception and not for his association with the Indian Gymkhana, as its Secretary, there would have been no introduction of the India element in the precincts of the Gymkhana. Starting career as the Headmaster of a village school in Dapoli in the Bombay Presidency, where Dr. Paranjape was his pupil, the late Mr. Mavlankar entered "business" by running a modest grocery shop in the street of Kandewadi in Bombay. Profiting by the past experience, he came to London at the age of 32, 22 years ago and after serving as the London Manager of Mr. Gheblani Munsif's firm—the International Commercial Agency—on a very modest salary, he made an independent effort in commerce of the great city of London as the modest occupant of a single room in Bishopsgate. To-day at the time of his death, he was a strong rival of Lord Melchett (the former Sir Alfred Mond) in the chemical industry, holding the position of the head of two manufacturing concerns, with an office adjoining Mining Lane and warehouse accommodation near by. Though a businessman in every sense, the late Mr. Mavlankar never put business before everything else. In 1927, he succeeded Mr. Gordon Roy as the Secretary of the Indian Social Club which was then in very poor condition with only 22 members on its roll and hardly £300 to its credit. By his indefatigable energy, he not only increased its membership to 350 but got about £1,000 to the credit of the Club. Sociable to an inch and hospitable to the core, his Indian dishes had become a by-word in the history of the Club, which found in him a generous host who catered from his own fat. As the founder of the Indian Chamber of Commerce a few years ago, he not only served the Indian commercial community in London but has been responsible for many of the praiseworthy activities of the commercial body. Acting as the Secretary of the Indian Gymkhana, Mr. Mavlankar's first reform was the securing of admission to the Indians, which was in former times, for all practical purposes monopolised by the English residents. That is why every one felt concerned about his health as soon as it was known to have broken down in December last after his visit to India. Owing to the high pressure on his time, he had a nervous breakdown at a meeting of the Social Club in the house of Mr. Saklatwala where he was to be kept, due to weakness, for over three days. Since then, he never showed signs of improvement and succumbed to heart-failure on Saturday last after an illness of over two months at the age of 58. The body was cremated at Golders Green on Tuesday last in the presence of a large circle of his friends, amongst whom were, Dr. R. P. Paranjape, Dr. Parthip (President of the Club), Mr. Erulkar (President of the Chamber), Mr. Munsif (Secretary of the Club), Messrs. Udani, Bhanu, Mrs. Kotwal, Dr. and Mrs. Gajjar, Mrs. Bhada, Dr. Gotla, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Mehta (Tata Sons), Dr. K. C. Sen (Secretary, Indian Medical Practitioners' Association), Mr. S. M. Chaudhary, Mr. P. V. Subba Rao and Mr. and Mrs. Fatechand. Being always sympathetic to Indian students, a large number of them were also present. The last prayer was uttered by Dr. Parthip from the Bhagwad-geeta. The coffin was covered with numerous wreaths including those from the institutions with which he was intimately associated and other English friends. The late Mr. Mavlankar has left behind a widow and three children and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

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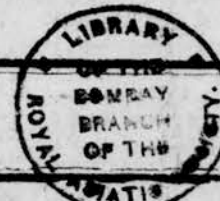
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BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1930.



NO RETREAT FROM FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

Mahatma's New Plan Of Campaign.

A GAMBLER AFTER TRUTH.

Crushing Rejoinder To The "Times Of India."

A SATYAGRAHI HAS NO SECRETS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

This resolution of the Working Committee gives me my charter of freedom if it also binds me in the tightest chains. It is the formula of which I have been in search these long and weary months. For me the resolution is not so much a political as a religious effort. My difficulty was fundamental. I saw that I could not work out ahimsa through an organisation holding a variety of mentalities. It could not be subject to the decision of majorities. To be consistent with itself, it might have to be inconsistent with the whole world.

A person who has a choice before him is ever exposed to temptation. The instinct of those therefore, with whom non-violence is a policy, when tempted by violence, may fall them. That of those who have no remedy but non-violence open to them can never fail them if they have non-violence in them in reality. Hence the necessity for freedom from Congress control. And I was thankful that the members of the Working Committee saw the utter correctness of my position.

It is to be hoped, that no one will misunderstand the position. Here there is no question of superiority. Those who hold non-violence as an article of faith, are in no way superior to those with whom it is a mere policy, even as there is no such inequality between brown men and yellow men. Each acts according to his lights.

The responsibility devolving on me is the greatest. I have ever undertaken. It was irresistible. But all will be well, if it is 'ahimsa' that is guiding me. For the seer who knew what he gave to the world has said, "Hate dissolves in the presence of 'ahimsa'." The true rendering of the world in English is love or charity. And does not the Bible say:

"Love worketh no ill to his neighbour.
Believeth all things.
Hopeth all things
Never faileth."

Civil disobedience is sometimes a peremptory demand of love. Dangerous it undoubtedly is, but no more than the encircling violence. Civil disobedience is the only non-violent escape from its soul-destroying heat. The danger lies only in one direction, in the outbreak of violence side by side with civil disobedience. If it does I know now the way; not the retracing as at the time of Bardoli. The struggle, in freedom's battle, of non-violence against violence, no matter from what quarter the latter comes, must continue till a single representative is left alive. More no man can do to do less would be tantamount to want of faith.

SOME QUESTIONS.

With reference to the imminent civil disobedience some pertinent questions have been put by friends as well as critics. These need answering.

Q: Surely you are not, so impatient as to start your campaign without letting the authorities know your plans and giving them

an opportunity of meeting you and arresting you?

A: Those who know my past should know that I hold it to be contrary to Satyagraha to do anything secretly or impatiently. My plans will be certainly sent to the Viceroy before I take any definite step. A Satyagrahi has no secrets to keep from his opponent or so-called enemy.

Q: Did you not say even at Lahore that the country was not prepared for civil disobedience, especially, no-tax campaign on a mass scale?

A: I am not even now sure that it is. But it has become clear to me as never before that the unpreparedness in the sense that a non-violent atmosphere is wanting will as time goes by, very likely increase as it has been increasing all these years. Young men are impatient. I know definitely many stayed their violent designs because in 1931 the Congress had decided to offer civil disobedience. That school has been more active than before because of my repeated declarations that the country was not prepared for civil disobedience. I feel then that if non-violence is an active force, as I know it is, it should work even in the face of the most violent atmosphere. One difficulty in the way was that the Congress claiming to represent the whole nation could not very well offer civil disobedience and disown responsibility for violence especially by Congressmen. I have procured discharge from that limitation by taking over the responsibility for launching on civil disobedience. I represent no one but myself and at the most those whom I may enroll for the campaign. And I propose at present to confine myself only to those who are amenable to the Ashram discipline and have actually undergone it for some time. It is true that I may not shirk responsibility indirectly for any violence that may break out on the part of the nation and in the course of the campaign. But such responsibility I share with the British rulers in their sins against the nation in so far as I give my co-operation however reluctantly and ever so slightly. For instance, I give my co-operation by paying taxes direct or indirect. The very salt tax compels my voluntary co-operation. Moreover it has dawned on me never so plainly as now that if my non-violence has suffered the greatest incarnation of violence which the British Imperialistic rule is, it must suffer the crude and ineffective violence of the impatient patriots who know not that by their ineffectiveness they are but helping that imperialistic rule and enabling it to consolidate the very thing they seek to destroy. I see now, as clearly as daylight that my non-violence working as it has done against the British misrule has shaken it somewhat. Even so will it shake the counter-violence of the patriot taking courage in both my hands. I set my non-violence actively in motion, i.e., civil disobedience. I reduce the risk of the outbreak of counter-violence to a minimum by taking sole charge of the campaign. After all is said and done, however, I feel the truth of the description

given to my proposal by the "Times of India". It is indeed "the last throw of a gambler". I have been a "gambler" all my life. In my passion for finding the truth and in relentlessly following out my faith in non-violence, I have counted no stake too great. In doing so I have erred, if at all, in the company of the most distinguished scientist of any age and any clime.

Q: But what about your much vaunted faith in Hindu-Muslim unity? Of what value will even independence be without that unity?

A: My faith in that unity is as bright as ever. I do not want independence at the cost even of the weakest minority, let alone the powerful Musalman and the no less powerful Sikh. The Lahore Congress resolution on unity finally sums up all its previous effort in that behalf. The Congress rules out all solutions proposed on a communal basis. But if it is ever compelled to consider such a solution it will consider only that, which will give (not merely justice) but satisfaction to all the parties concerned. To be true to its word therefore, the Congress cannot accept any scheme of independence that does not give satisfaction, so far as communal rights are concerned, to the parties concerned. The campaign that is about to be launched is calculated to generate power for the whole nation to be independent. But it will not be in fact till all the parties have combined. To postpone civil disobedience which has nothing to do with communalism till the latter is set at rest will be to move in a vicious circle and defeat the very end that all must have in view. What I am hoping is that the Congress being free from the communal incubus will tend it, if it remains true to the nation as a whole, to become the strongest centre party jealously guarding the rights of the weakest members. Such a Congress will have only servants of the nation, not office-seekers. Till independence is achieved, or till so far as I give my co-operation to the Government of the day in competition with the minorities. Happily the Congress has now nothing to do with the legislatures which have perhaps more than anything else increased communal bitterness. It is no doubt unfortunate that at the present moment the Congress contains largely only the Hindu element. But if the Congress Hindus cease to think communally and will take no advantage that cannot be shared to the full with all the other communities, it will presently disarm all suspicion and will attract to itself the noblest among Musalmans, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jews and all those who are of India. But whether the Congress ever approaches this ideal or not, my course is, as it always has been, perfectly clear. This unity among all is no new love with me. I have treasured it, acted up to it from my youth upward. When I went to London as a mere lad in 1889 I believed in it as passionately as I do now. When I went to South Africa in 1893 I worked it out in every de-

tail of my life. Love so deep seated as it is in me will not be sacrificed even for the realm of the whole world. Indeed this campaign should take the attention of the nation off the communal problem and to rivet it on the things that are common to all Indians no matter to what religion or sect they may belong.

Q: Then you will raise if you can, a force ultimately hostile to the British?

A: Never. My love for non-violence is superior to every other thing mundane or supramundane. It is qualified only by my love for Truth which is to me synonymous with non-violence through which and which alone I can see and reach Truth. My scheme of life if it draws no distinction between different religions in India is also draws none between different races. For me "man is a man for a that." I embark upon the campaign us much out of my love for the Englishman as for the Indian. By self-suffering I seek to convert him, never to destroy him.

Q: But may not all this be your hallucination that can never come to pass in this matter of fact world of ours?

A: It may well be that. It is not a charge wholly unfamiliar to me. My hallucinations in the past have served me well. This last is not expected to fail me. If it does, it will but harm me and those who may come or put themselves under its influence. If my hallucination is potent to the authorities, my body is always at their disposal. If owing to my threatened action any Englishman's life is put in greater danger than it is now, the arm of English authority is long enough and strong enough to overtake any outbreak that may occur between Kashmir and Cape Comorin or Karachi and Dibrugarh. Lastly no campaign need take place, if all the politicians and editors instead of addressing themselves to me will address themselves to the authorities and ask them to undo the continuing wrongs some of which I have inadequately described in these pages.

Calcutta.—Mr. J. H. Whitley, Chairman of the Labour Commission is unable to proceed with the Commission to-day as under medical advice Mrs. Whitley is to undergo an operation tomorrow. Doctors expect that she will be able to sail with the Commission from Bombay on March 23 as arranged.—A. P.

INDIAN DANCES AT C. J. HALL.



Sri Miravati Devi who has arranged an interesting programme of Indian music and dances, to-night at the C. J. Hall. The programme includes the "Bee and Lotus", the "Apsara", "Mirabai", "Savitri" and "Gopi" dances as well as comic sketch and a skit on "The New Flat" and a song by Prof. Devastar. (Photo by D. V. Patel).

SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS READY.

Enrolment Continues Briskly.

HUBLI, Jan. 19. According to Doctor Hardikar's promise to Mahatma Gandhi to supply a large mobile corps of Satyagraha Volunteers of the Hindustani Sevala, the Headquarters received intimation from Karachi that two units are ready to be mobilised to offer Satyagraha. Enrolment continues briskly. The Karnatak Dal has mobilised a hundred Satyagraha volunteers. Enrolment continues.—Free Press.

COMDR. BYRD AND COMPANIONS RESCUE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. The "City of New York", which entered the icepack and was forcing its way into Ross Sea to relieve the members of the Byrd Expedition, has wireless stating that it is in sight of the Bay of Whales, where Commander Byrd and his forty-two companions camped in an icefield, and expect to take them off this afternoon. (Later).—Byrd and his 42 companions have been rescued.—Reuter.

A PLEA FOR ASSESSMENT AT LOWER RATE.

Garden Reach Peoples' Threat Of Non-Co-operation.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19. Unsub Dowla, ex-Sheriff of Calcutta, threw a hint at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening that the people of Garden Reach might resort to non-co-operation if the area was not separated from the Corporation. A non-official bill has been introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council urging separation of the suburban areas from the City. A debate arose out of the recommendations of the special committee which, while disapproving of the bill thought that the poor people of Garden Reach area should be assessed at a lower rate for next ten years, and urged amendment of the Municipal Act of 1923. The debate was adjourned till Friday. A huge congregation of people of Garden Reach outside the Corporation Hall demonstrated during the meeting.—A. P.

"FEAST OF ORATORY IS OVER."

Congress President's Parting Message To Bombay Citizens.

"REMEMBER THE PLEDGE OF INDEPENDENCE."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, who had had a very crowded programme during the short stay he had in Bombay, left with Mrs. Kamala Nehru for Allahabad on Thursday. Though the departure was private, the Victoria Terminus platform, which in these days usually wears a deserted appearance, was crowded to its utmost capacity. As Pandit Jawaharlal entered the platform deafening cries of "Bande Mataram", "Pandit Jawaharlal ki Jai", "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" etc rent the air.

The National Volunteer Corps under the captaincy of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally furnished a Guard of Honour. The following parting message was addressed to the citizens of Bombay by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

PARTING MESSAGE.

"We have had a feast of oratory during the last few days in Bombay I hope Bombay will now get on with the real job and remembering the pledge of independence prepare for action."

DEATH OF BOMBAY'S VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Late Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.

We regret to announce the death which occurred yesterday of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Mr. Mirza had been confined to a sick-bed for some days past but his numerous friends were not prepared for his death which has come to them as a sudden shock. Mr. Mirza belonged to a well-known Muslim family. He was a solicitor of many years' standing. He served for many years as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. But his chief work was done in the field of education. He was a prominent member of the Anjuman-i-Islam and was at the time of his death one of its Hon. Secretaries. He was for many years a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of its Syndicate. When the University was reconstituted last year, un-

der the amended Act, Mr. Mirza was appointed its Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Mirza acted as a member of the Bombay Riots Enquiry last year and also presided over the All-India Shiksh Conference. He was an ardent advocate of girls education and removal of the purdah. He leaves behind him a widow and a large family. One of his brothers is Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.

Wilson College "Old Boys" Postpone "At Home"

On account of the death of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, the "At Home" to past students of Wilson College, which was to have been held on Saturday, the 22nd February at 5-30 p.m. has been postponed to Saturday, the 1st March at the same hour.

LINDEN EXPLOSION ORIGIN. MISS JENNY SANDISON FOR WIMBLEDON.

10 Dead: 9 More Not Expected To Live.

LONDON, Feb. 19. Elizabeth (New Jersey).—The death-roll in the disaster at the Standard Oil Works, Linden, is now ten. Nine others are not expected to live, and it is feared that a score more have been rendered permanently blind. The explosion was due to a leak in gas-pipe in the Alcohol Department of the Standard Oil Works.—Reuter.

Application To High Court.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19. Application was made this morning before Chief Justice and Mr. Justice C. C. Ghosh on behalf of 20 accused now undergoing trial before the Alipore Special Tribunal for decision on the question, of procedure to be followed in cross-examination of witnesses. Petitioners submitted that they had a right to reserve cross-examination after the prosecution had finished their evidence to which the Tribunal objected. The Chief Justice remarked that he was clearly of opinion that they had no jurisdiction to go into the matter in revision. His Lordship thought it would be prudent for the defence to cross-examine each witness as he was examined, for if once the Commissioners discharged witnesses the defence could not cross-examine them at a later stage without the leave of the Tribunal. Eventually the application was withdrawn.

The Special Tribunal at Alipore adjourned hearing to-day as one of accused was absent owing to illness.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.